NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Without Concealment----Without Compromise.

VOLUME V.---NO. 4. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1844. WHOLE NUMBER 212.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
At 142, Nassau Street, New-York.

Sydney Howard Gay,
Maria Weston Chapman,
Edmund Quincy, } Editors.

☞ All communications for the paper, and letters relating to its pecuniary concerns, should be addressed to SYDNEY HOWARD GAY.

Donations to the Treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society may be forwarded to FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, at Boston; or to S. H. GAY, Assistant Treasurer, at New-York.

TERMS.—$2 00 a year, in advance; $2 50 if not paid within six months.

☞ $10 00, in advance, will pay for SIX copies, for one year, sent to one address.

☞ TWENTY copies, or more, will be sent to one address, at $1 50 each.

☞ Subscribers can remit money without expense by observing the following rule of the Post-Office Department: "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

H. M. HENRY, PRINTER.

"The Peculiar Institution."

From the Baltimore Visitor.

PETITION FOR FREEDOM.

A case of this class, in which Rachel Pugh was plaintiff, and the Rev. Jonathan Clary was defendant, occupied the City Court, during a considerable portion of this week, and elicited a good deal of attention. We rely upon the Sun, for the facts.

The facts exhibited, were that Mr. Clary, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, married, some years since, a daughter of Mr. Andrew Newman, of Virginia, and that at the time of his marriage, the petitioner being a slave of Mr. Newman, accompanied his daughter, Mrs. Clary, to Maryland, where, during several years, Mr. Clary resided, under the appointments of the Conference, and during that time filled a station in a part of the Clear Spring district, in Pennsylvania. That he voted in Maryland, but never registered the petitioner as required in the case of a slave held in Maryland, and never was taxed for her. There were other facts in the case, enlarging on the above, but these were the prominent ones. The case was argued before the Court; and on the instructions of the Court that Mr. Clary was bound to regard the appointments of his church, and under such appointment, he did not necessarily become a citizen and resident of Maryland, and that the fact of his having voted, was no proof of residence, the jury found for defendant. Exception was taken to the instructions, by petitioner's counsel, which will be argued before the Court of Appeals. For petitioner, O. Horsey, and Robert J. Brent, Esqrs.; for defendant, Z. Collins Lee, and A. Sterrett Ridgely, Esqrs.

What will strike every one as a strange feature of this case, is the fact that the Court decided that Mr. Clary was not to be considered a resident of Maryland, although he has claimed an important right of *citizenship*, in the act of depositing his ballot at the elections intended to provide those laws, one of whose salutary provisions he has been thus charged with violating!

From the Baltimore Visitor.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

On the authority just quoted, we record the following important "charge of kidnapping"—one of the meanest and vilest crimes in the whole catalogue—and one peculiarly aggravated, if the charge is sustainable, on account of the fact that a *father* was one of the parties concerned:

Some days since, a colored boy, named James Harris, made a complaint to Justice Penington, charging his step-father, one Jacob P. Hynson, with having attempted to kidnap him to the Southern States. On investigation, it appears that Hynson, and his wife, the boy's own mother, applied to Lewis F. Scotti, pretty well known as an intelligence-office keeper, now located in Exchange Place, to procure him a situation, and get him bound out. The boy was in the meantime arrested by officer Darden, at the instance of his parents, and placed in Campbell's negro jail, in Conway street; in due time, a situation was professedly obtained for him, under "a farmer in the county," who was represented by a negro dealer, named Samuel Oaks, who recently kept an office over Scotti's, and to this man the boy was indentured, before Justices Cloud and King, who were deceived by the parties interested in the proceeding. Subsequently, the boy was placed on board a vessel, called the European, bound to Charleston, with some other negroes; but the customhouse officer visiting the vessel, and being informed that the negroes were convicts from Baltimore jail, refused a clearance for Charleston, and the negroes were thereupon removed, the boy, Harris, being carried to a back room in the building occupied by Scotti, and there locked up. It happened, however, that a negro was sent up there to deposit a stove, and on unlocking and opening the door, Harris slipped out, and in due time lodged the complaint. After a long examination, there appearing to be no testimony to implicate the step-father in an act so inhuman, by any knowledge of the character or purpose of the parties to the deception, the case was dismissed, and Hynson discharged.

Will some one tell us what becomes, finally, of "convicts," such as are named above, when sold for only a term of years? When taken to the South by these dealers in the bodies of their fellow-creatures, are they brought back, or allowed to come of their own accord, at the end of their term of servitude? This is a question to which Humanity and Justice demand an answer.

Again—we should like to know what right this Mr. Oaks had to place a free boy in "prison?" He clearly had none. We sincerely hope that this victim of outrage will forthwith institute an action for "false imprisonment," if he thinks he can establish the charge.

From the Naval and Military Gazette.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Portuguese schooner, Ezperanza, of 44 tons, has been condemned, by the Mixed Commissioned Court, and broken up for sale, agreeably to our treaty with Portugal. Her instructions contain a tale of horror, requiring no varnishing to render it a romance. She was commissioned for the coast of Africa, for the Mozambique; and with a crew of ten men, and provisions for fifteen days (!!!) was to take in 220 slaves, or if small bales—so the slaves are termed—260! and easily packed—in the space of (what?—) the hold of a vessel of 44 tons, with a height of 32 inches!—ay, inches! between the slave, or under, and the upper deck! Manacles and chains were on board, to the number of 900, for another cargo. And with provisions for fifteen days, was this frightful freight—this cargo of human misery to cross the wide Atlantic—to traverse at a bird's flight, nearly 4000 miles. Suppose calms, or adverse winds, or storms, occurred: suppose the voyage was delayed for 20 days—to no port dare the slave-ship run; from no vessel dare she seek for assistance—250 human beings, without water or food, crammed into a space not high enough to sleep, when lying down in one position, for 20 days and nights, in a hold fetid with their own filth, without ventilation; with a putrid and foul atmosphere, on a deck thirty-two inches from the ceiling. Can any fiction—any romance, portray what might have been the bitter agony—the torture of these Africans? A slave can be purchased for ten bars of bati, or ten pieces of blue cloth—say twenty shillings, and will fetch, at Brazils, $480, or often £120; the immense profit renders the slave-traders regardless of human life—one slave in every ten, if brought to Cuba, or Brazils, yields an ample return; and anxious as our cruizers are to check this wretched traffic, the Western coast of Africa is too extensive for the fleet employed to watch it.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Natchez Courier, of the 4th instant, contains the particulars of an atrocious murder in Jefferson county, Mississippi, with the summary execution of two of the murderers. It seems that a Mr. William Boyd, a planter, living near Torry's store, was about to correct one of his negroes for some offence, when the fellow turned upon his master, and was about to overpower him. The latter called upon two negro women, who were at work in the same field, for assistance; but instead of helping, they fell upon him with their hoes, and soon put him to death. The negroes assumed boldness enough to tell some of the neighbors that Mr. B. had been absent for some days, and they suspected foul play. A search was immediately instituted by the neighbors. One thing led to another, until the negroes were all arrested. About one hundred persons collected on the 31st ult. They appointed a jury of eighteen men to decide what should be done with the negroes. Fourteen of the jury were for hanging the negroes, and four against it. Two of the negroes, the man, and one of the women, were hung instantly. The other woman, being pregnant, was spared.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A venerable husband and wife, about 60 years of age, came into town last week, having traveled thus far, mostly on foot, from under the shadows of the "patriarchal institution," as it exists in Georgia. They have been in bondage more than half a century, and, very naturally, feeling a desire to be "better off," they started on a visit to some relatives who had preceded them several years ago, and settled in Massachusetts. By the generous aid of a number of our citizens, their wants were alleviated, and all needed assistance furnished to enable them to reach their destination.

A duel was fought, yesterday, near Terre Bœuf, in the parish of St. Bernard, between two planters on the coast. The weapons used were pistols; and at the first fire, one of the parties was, it is said, mortally wounded.

Another duel took place in the afternoon, between two young Creoles, near the Bayou road. The weapons used, were small swords. One of the principals, we learn, was dangerously wounded, and at the same time, by some unhappy casualty, he inflicted a wound upon the friend who accompanied him to the ground.—*N. O. Picayune, June.*

DUEL.—Two girls, with their seconds, (also girls,) were arrested at New Orleans, recently, when about proceeding to fight a duel with pistols.

Pro-Slavery.

The article below is from the *Christian* Herald, published at Exeter, N. H. The same paper which contains this precious *morceau* of clerical blackguardism, says, in speaking of John A. Collins, at the Reform Convention, held Anniversary week, in Boston: "Collins now makes no secret, no disguise, of his real pantheistical infidelity, and he is to be respected, at least for dropping the mask of hypocrisy, which he wore so long as the general agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in which he promulgated the same infidelity, but called it *anti-slavery*."

The writer adds, with great simplicity and truth, what it is most devoutly to be hoped, the readers of this *religious* journal will ere long be convinced of: "The devil accomplishes more in deceiving the hearts of the simple, when he appears 'as an angel of light,' than when he appears as the 'father of lies,' the known enemy of man."

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

This annual gathering, which was in its earlier and better days, a convocation of real anti-slavery men and women, of all sects and professions, in New England, to talk and pray over the wrongs of the slave, and devise means of operation for his immediate emancipation, but which is now an assembly of come-outers, whose first object is to secularize the Christian Sabbath, upturn the church, put down the ministry, and overthrow civil Government, met in Boston, in Marlboro' chapel, on Tuesday forenoon the 28th ultimo, and continued their session till Friday evening, when the meeting adjourned amid tumult and confusion. The time was mostly occupied in discussing a resolution introduced by Mr. Garrison, in favor of dissolving the Union. Some good speeches were made in this debate, in which more anti-slavery was developed than in the meeting last year. The last day was mostly devoted to the church and clergy, not to reform, but to annihilate them, though as far as I have been able to learn, the ministry in and round Boston still live. In course of the debate a little-shrivelled-up, spiteful-looking fellow by the name of *Clapp*, said, if he were not a non-resistant, he would do his utmost to excite the slave to cut his master's throat, aye, he would stir up the free blacks of the North to dip their swords in the blood of the whites, and especially, would he excite them to cut the throats of the clergy!! Alarming! How fortunate it is that this *little fellow*, is a non-resistant! it saves a great deal of blood-letting, and enables the New England churches to retain their pastors with open mouths and un-cut throats a little longer. "Straws show which way the wind blows." Men who would like to cut throats to-day, but are hindered, may to-morrow get rid of their conscientious scruples, as to the *modus operandi*, and set up business, even if it be on a small scale, on some improved plan, which will take life without the razor or bludgeon.

Abigail Folsom, a most practical come-outer, was present the first two days of the Convention, and would not be gagged; she interrupted the speakers, and treated them just as Foster, Beach, and Boyle, and others of their school, have been wont to treat others. But they could not endure this freedom of speech. Abba was alternately coaxed and threatened, and finally seized and dragged out by the come-outers, and then kept out by the doorkeeper. Foster himself went for dragging Abba out, and putting down freedom of speech, under the plea that she was insane. All fanaticism is a species of insanity, and all the lunacy that can with propriety be imputed to this distinguished female reformer, is the hallunciation of ultra come-outism, in which she fully believes, and carries out to the life. R

From the Christian (!) Freeman, a New Organization paper at Hartford, edited by Wm. H. Burleigh.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society, on the 7th of last month, is represented as a rather noisy, and disgraceful affair—and some of the whig papers have seized upon the fact as an occasion for an extra share of abuse of the Liberty party, which is no more responsible for the vagaries of the American Society than it is for the miserable doggrel which, under the name of coon songs, is sung at whig conventions. The truth is, the American Anti-Slavery Society is "new-organized," under new leaders, adopting new principles, and pursuing new measures. Mr. Garrison is the President, and controlling genius of the Society—Mrs. Chapman, who is a kind of female Garrison, is the Corresponding Secretary, and also one of the Executive Committee, upon which Edmund Quincy, a bitter enemy of the Liberty party, of church organizations, the ministry, the Sabbath, and *all* human governments, is an influential member, as also several others of the same creed. In fact, a majority of the Executive Committee, if our memory serves us, are the avowed enemies of human government. The Society, under its present organization, may justly be regarded as an anti-Government, anti-Church, Anti-Slavery, anti-Union Society, the last "anti" having been adopted at its late annual meeting, of which we are about to give some account.

The meeting, at its opening, was addressed in a congratulatory speech by Mr. Garrison—after which Adin Ballou, an anti-Government man, read a long essay on moral suasion. Rev. C. W. Dennison, who was present, claimed the privilege of replying—and if we can judge by the effect produced, made considerable havoc with Ballou's anti-political argument. Mr. Garrison and Abby Kelley came to the rescue, and seemed more intent upon demolishing Dennison than his argument. They called him a Benedict Arnold, a Judas Iscariot, a wolf in sheep's clothing, and other delectable names, which proved the temper of his assailants, if nothing else. Mr. Dennison is one of the earliest of the American Abolitionists, and was the first editor in New England, (with possibly the exception of Mr. Garrison,) who openly espoused the Anti-Slavery enterprise. Subsequently, when the Emancipator, now so ably conducted by Joshua Leavitt, was established, he was selected as its editor, and from that time to this has been known as a zealous, out-spoken, and faithful friend of the cause. We have known him long and intimately, and know that he has always been true to the slave. But he needs no defence at our hands from the angry aspersions of Mr. Garrison.

* * * * * * * * *

The Society also adopted a lying preamble and resolution, drawn up by that most unscrupulous traducer of his brethren, Edmund Quincy, against the Liberty party, condemning it "as an enemy to the slave's cause," and calling upon all abolitionists to abandon it. Of course, the *slaves* of Quincy and Garrison, will heed the crack of their whip, and obey their bidding—but we apprehend that freemen will do pretty much as they please, notwithstanding the authoritative tone of this edict.

It is indeed melancholy to witness the downward tendency of the American Anti-Slavery Society, since its perversion from its original designs, by the men who at present control its destinies. It *was* a noble institution, and nobly did it labor for the redemption of the slaves, till Mr. Garrison and his clique succeeded in "new-organizing" it, and directing its energies in a manner never contemplated in its Constitution. Now look at it—shorn of its moral strength—engaged in a mad crusade against the Christian Church—against the American Union—against the Liberty party, which contains the great majority of the early and active abolitionists! What can it hope to accomplish, but its own destruction?

West-Indies.

HAYTI.

By the brig General Marion, Captain Sheperd, from Port au Prince, we have dates to the 2d instant. It is thought the present Government will be satisfactory to the people. The late President, General Herard, and his cousin, late Secretary of State, were banished by proclamation, a few days before, and embarked on the 1st instant, on board Her British Majesty's corvette Spartan, Captain Elliott, for Jamaica. The country had suffered severely, for some time past, for want of rain. Everything in the agricultural way had suffered severely. On the 1st, it commenced raining, and they have since had copious showers.

No produce in Port Republican. The market was bare of everything. Coffee very high, from $12 50 to $13 75, costing on board 6 to 6 1-2 cents. Logwood scarce and very high. American produce plenty and low.

INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.—By the Trenton, Captain Pitman, dates to the 12th instant, have been received. The army sent from that place against the Spanish city of St. Jago, was repulsed, after a few hundred of them were killed, and a part of the soldiers returned home, and were disbanded.

General Pierrot recently collected an army in the plains, and, without assigning any reason for such a movement, marched it towards the Cape. Great alarm was excited, particularly with the mulattoes, who, it was supposed, were to be driven off, if not personally injured; but it seems that his design was to raise a force sufficient to sustain a position of independence of the Government of Port au Prince. After he had marched an army of about five thousand men into the Cape, the citizens of Cape Haytien united with him, and declared the north division of the island, including all the territory under the rule of Christophe, independent of the General Government.

The Cape is full of soldiers, and business is almost suspended. The plan generally desired is, that the Island should be divided into three or more States; each State to make its own laws, and to collect its own revenues.

An army has been sent, within a few days, over to Gonaives, and was cordially received, which would appear that Gonaives had joined issue with the Cape. Port Paix, and the Mole, which, it is said, have not come into the measure of the Haytien States, would necessarily be brought to terms. The standard of the North, by public proclamation, is the Haytien flag, with a white star in the blue, or upper half.

The export duty on coffee had been raised from twelve to twenty-three dollars per 1,000 pounds. The high price of coffee, with the high duty, makes it amount almost to a prohibition to ship it to the United States, at the present rates there.

Captain Moore, of schooner Falcon, reports, that while at Miragoane, 4th instant, on the eve of his departure direct for Boston, two hundred women and children came on board, fearing an attack from the blacks, who were within three miles of Miragoane. Captain Moore carried them to Port au Prince.—*Boston Courier, May 27.*

"LIBERTY." "EQUALITY."

HAYTIEN REPUBLIC—PROCLAMATION.

The President of the Haytien Republic, to the People and the Army—

HAYTIENS:—A recent revolution, recognized by the aggregate of our citizens, offered a brilliant prospect to the Haytien destiny.

But alas, how many deceptions and disasters have been the deplorable consequence.

Is it necessary to recapitulate, while facts proclaim them so loud? Besides, have not numerous manifestos, from various parts of the Republic, already enumerated them?

Haytiens:—Being unable to remain deaf to the calls of my country, ready to fall into an abyss, I have conformed to the voice of our citizens; I have accepted of the powers delegated to me by their confidence.

The past is the best guarantee that I offer as to the application I shall make of this authority. A friend of order myself, I shall the better understand respecting the rights of citizenship, as I have understood it my duty to spill my blood in the defence of fatherland.

Citizens:—Forgetting the past—preserving only that which will prove a wise lesson for the future—let us approach the altar of conciliation, sacrificing thereto every sentiment of recrimination.

Let us re-establish calm in our country, that one may the more promptly consider our political institutions; for, it is not possible for us to see clearly, as long as we retain arms in our hands.

Those institutions once vindicated, shall be respected by all, believe me—believe the word of an old soldier of liberty.

Liberty, equality, and independence forever!

Given at the National Palace, May 3, 1844, in the 41st year of independence, and the 2d of the regeneration.

(Signed) By the President of the Republic, the Secretary for the interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture.
(Signed) HYPPOLITE.

HAYTI.—The following information, from Port au Prince, is of some interest:

PORT AU PRINCE, May 15th, 1844.

It seems that after the Revolution of 1843, and flight of Boyer, Representatives were chosen, and sent into the Capitol from different parts of the Island, to form a Constitution. This constitutional assembly met, and drew up a Constitution, the model of which is that of the United States. They then assumed the power to elect a President, which was General Riviere, and then resolved themselves into a Legislative body. The President was inaugurated last New Year's day, with great eclat. He then took a strong military force, and proceeded to all parts of the Island, establishing the New Constitution and Laws, by force. Soon some dared to express an unfavorable opinion of portions of the new Government; but they were seized and thrown into prison, which first began at St. Marks. The new Government provided that the nation should be sustained more by civil, than by military force, which did not please the great mass of his vagabond army, as they were soon to be disbanded, and *permitted* to work for a living. He therefore broke up the Assembly, and placed a guard about the doors, closed the Mayor's office, &c. &c. which highly exasperated the more intelligent, and freeholding part of the community. The Catholic priests, too, were interested particularly; for under Boyer, the Catholic was the only tolerated religion; whereas, the new Government placed all Christian denominations on the same equality. Hence, St. Domingo city, Port au Platte, and all the Eastern or Spanish part of the Island, was the first to show open rebellion. Riveire at once put in motion an army of three Divisions, to put down the insurrection. He started on the 9th of March, from here, with the National Guards, and main body, direct for St. Domingo; the soldiers carrying several thousand boxes of powder upon their heads, and knapsacks upon their backs. The Northern Division, under Gen. Pierrot, was to take all the rebellious places in the Northeast, and join him before the walls of the old city, while the Southern army, under General Souffrance, was to join him on the way, and assist in taking Azwas, which he did. The Spaniards, however, gave them a hot battle, so that he was obliged to retreat; but subsequently, the little city was evacuated, when they marched in and took possession. News arrived from the North that Gen. Pierrot had met the Spaniards at Santiago, where ensued a hard fought battle; and being defeated in the retreat, his officers and men left him, pursuing their way back to their homes. Gen. Riviere fortified himself in Azwas, where he had remained until within a few days, giving orders in the meantime to have General Pierrot brought to trial, and every tenth man of his army shot, which of course had not been done. While he was thus situated at Azwas, the contagion of discontent, or rather contempt, for his arbitrary and unconstitutional proceedings, spread like the bursting flames of a smothered fire. Monsieur Guerrier, a venerable old gentleman, was proclaimed President here, May 2d, and in several parts of the Island, about the same time. Gen. Herard Dumesla, the Secretary of War, is in prison, and under a strong guard; for it is generally believed that he instigated the President to those severe acts by military force.

From the Journal of Commerce, 6th instant.

PROPOSED RE-CONQUEST OF ST. DOMINGO.—The French journals received by the Caledonia declare confidently, that projects of law, of the highest importance, involving a resumption by the French of their ancient possession of Hayti, have been earnestly discussed in council by the ministers of Louis Phillippe. The proposition urged was believed to be limited to the "re-annexation" to France of the French part of St. Domingo, allowing England to take possession of the Spanish part of the Island. The principal difficulty apprehended, was the allaying of international jealousies, so far as to arrive at an equal partition. Although this project was regarded by many with extreme incredulity, nevertheless it had, as was confidently asserted, given rise to cabinet deliberations, and to the interchange of diplomatic notes. It is certain that the disastrous news received in Europe, of successive revolutions in Hayti, absorbed public attention, both in England and France, and the journalists of all parties united their exertions to demonstrate that England and France could not permit St. Domingo to remain a prey to this dreadful anarchy, without proving recreant to all the dictates of humanity!

The *Presse*, Paris newspaper, contains an article of some significance—the more because it evidently seeks to elicit a manifestation of the public mind on this subject, and because it represents the opinion of at least a fraction of the French ministry. The object of the *Presse*, is to prove that the emancipation of St. Domingo was never anything more than conditional, to become absolute on the new Republic's conceding to France considerable commercial advantages, and enormous indemnities; and that these conditions never having been fulfilled, France still retains her rights unimpaired, to the territory of St. Domingo. The old French portion of St. Domingo, says the *Presse* in conclusion, belonged always, of right, to France; and if the Haytien Republic is to lose its sovereignty over that country, it is to France, with the title of protector, or of sovereign, and to France alone, that the sovereignty should revert.

The *Presse* says nothing of the proposed concession to England, of the Spanish part of the Island, by way of satisfaction for part of the debt due from Spain to that country. But the system of policy adopted by the cabinets of London and Paris, in reference to each other, renders it very improbable that England would consent to the re-establishment of the French in Hayti, except upon conditions very advantageous to herself.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.—The Journal du Havre says:—Gen. Boyer, ex-President of Hayti, arrived here this morning, (Tuesday,) en route for Southampton, whence he proceeds by the first packet to Jamaica. He has been preparing for some time past for this voyage, by making remittances to Jamaica—the object of his going thither being the recovery of his health. The countenance of the General bears evident traces of suffering, which may have been caused both by mental anxiety, and the effect of the climate.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—The following is from the Journal of Commerce, a paper uniform in its opposition to any efforts for the advancement of the colored race. Its testimony in relation to Hayti or the British West India Islands should be always very closely scrutinized:

We learn by an officer of the United States, from Jamaica, that a civil war is still raging in the Island of St. Domingo between the blacks and browns, and, as the number of the former is greater than the latter, in the proportion of 20 to 1, the browns are flying from the different ports, to Jamaica for the preservation of their lives, leaving their own property as well as that of foreigners, consigned to them, (of which there is a great amount,) to the mercy of the ferocious, half-civilized negroes. At present, the sloop of war Preble is the only protection we have for the safety of the property and lives of our fellow-citizens in that unfortunate Island. Colonel Harrison, our Consul at Jamaica, gave the first intelligence to her commander, who thereupon proceeded without delay to Aux Cayes. When our informant left, it was understood that the Commercial Agent, and British Consul had taken refuge on board the Preble, and that at least 300 persons had been taken out of prison by the negro chieftain Acaon, who caused them all to be whipped, and many of them with his own hands; after which the survivors were again sent to prison.

CUBA.

FROM HAVANA.—Per fast sailing bark "Elizabeth J." Captain Remington, from Havana, June 4th, we have received our regular files of the "Diario de la Marina," the "Faro Industrial," and "Naticoiso y Lucero," together with their respective prices current.

Since the last account—forwarded to the United States, there had been no movement of a political nature. The active measures of the local Government in putting down the late attempt at insurrection, appears to have given general satisfaction.

The papers generally have paid much attention, deprecatory to the subject of the "Texas annexation."

The coasting trade of Havana had experienced a very great increase over the same last year, there being for the month of May, an increase of 146 vessels, with the products of the island discharged at Havana.

Measures were taken in the different cities of Cuba to light them with gas.

The accounts of rains having taken place throughout the whole of the "Veulta Abajo," which were previously reported, appear to have been exaggerated. They were, at best, but a "drop in the bucket." The mortality among the cattle is dreadful, and is daily becoming worse. This portion of the island, at the last accounts, had not experienced the beneficial influences of the rains that had fallen in the neighborhood of Havana. The Aurora states that in Matanzas, and its precincts, the rain had fallen in abundance.—*United States (Philadelphia) Gazette.*

FROM CUBA.—Captain Leach, of the ship Florence, arrived this morning from Matanzas, whence he sailed on the 21st instant, informs us that a number of whites and negroes were arrested on the 20th, for alledged complicity in the meditated insurrection.

A Court was sitting in Matanzas for the trial of the prisoners, and as fast as any of the negroes were condemned they were taken to the estates of their masters and shot.

When the trials of the slaves are ended, the turn of the free blacks is to come, almost every one in the place having been arrested. The prisons and the fort were full.—*Advertiser.*

FROM MATANZAS.—By the brig Trajan, which arrived yesterday from Matanzas, dates to the 28th ultimo have been received. A letter states the insurrection is entirely at an end, and the people were anxiously looking for armed vessels from the United States to inquire into the arrests of American citizens. Business matters were dull comparatively speaking.

From the Tribune.

FROM JAMAICA.—We have a file of Jamaica papers to the 18th May. The most interesting item of intelligence is the commencement of the Spring rains, which had just taken place. The rivers were already beginning to be much swollen, and several persons had been drowned in attempting to cross them. The indications for a good crop were favorable.

The news from other portions of the West Indies is not important. The Cornwall *Chronicle* of May 18, contains the following notice of affairs in Cuba:

"It is so difficult to come to the truth, or to give anything like a clear view of the agitations that distract a colony so despotic and disturbed as that of Cuba, without the means of a free press, and with one merely under the surveillance of Government, that it would be dangerous to risk the smallest opinion on the accounts which have been received, and which will be found in the foregoing pages. We may, however, speculate on the present *instability* of that country, and merely remark, that, if its governor be so decisive a *hero* as he would have the brave men belonging to other countries, and the servile beings by whom he is surrounded, belonging to his own, believe, we may justly calculate that a desperate crisis, which, perhaps, even he himself foresees has driven him to such displays—if the representatives of both England and America are treated as is described they have been, then Cuba is not far from being crushed, or rather demolished, both by external and internal fires."

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

It has been currently reported, and believed probably by many of the people in the United States, that one of the results of emancipation in the West Indies, has been a reduction in the amount of sugar raised in those Islands, and particularly so in Jamaica. As a complete refutation of this story, it is only necessary to refer to a statement made by Lord Stanley, in the British Parliament, in reference to this subject. He states, that the annual value of sugar raised in Jamaica for the six years preceding the act of emancipation, was £5,320,021; that the value of sugar raised in the first year of emancipation, was £5,530,000, and that of the second year, £5,424,000. This shows an average of £5,477,000, being an increase of £156,979—nearly $800,000 per annum. So much for the loss which the Jamaica planters have suffered from the act of emancipation, by which they received about one hundred and twenty dollars apiece for the slaves!

The price of an estate in Jamaica, of five hundred acres, including one hundred slaves, capable of producing two hundred hogsheads of sugar, was estimated in 1823, at $260,000, and now such an estate would, says Mr. Phillippo, a Baptist missionary in that island for twenty years past, probably sell for the same amount, independent of the laborers. This agrees with Cassius M. Clay, one of the richest men in Kentucky, in land and slaves.—*Berkshire Whig.*

ISLAND OF BERMUDA—RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

This is one of the British West India Islands, about twenty miles in length, and from two to three miles in breadth. It contains a population of little over nine thousand souls, about one half being white, and the other half colored. The principal productions of the island are arrow root, potatoes, onions, &c. Emancipation took place here, as in other islands,—since which time the colony has been in a highly prosperous condition. In a conversation with an intelligent merchant, who, we believe is a native of Bermuda, and is now engaged in business there, we learned the following facts—he left the island to come out to the United States in the early part of the present month. He states, that he never saw the country look so flourishing as during the present season. The agricultural interest is decidedly on the advance; considerable wheat is now growing; and the crop of arrow root and potatoes will be unusually large. The colored peasantry are doing well as free laborers, and no sensible man, says our friend, can look back upon the past ten years, without acknowledging that the act of emancipation was one of the greatest measures ever devised by Great Britain.

He says that the desire manifested for learning by the freed black population, both young and old, is surprising—many young men have entered schools, to study the languages, and look upon education as the high road to distinction. A circulating library has recently been established by the colored people, and in looking over the list of books, he was astonished at the taste displayed in the selections. Excellent schools have been established for the education of children, and their quickness of apprehension, and love of books, is fully equal to that of white children. He anticipates that in a few years they will be elevated to an equal rank with the whites in education and usefulness. Two colored constables were, for the first time, in the annals of the island, returned at the last election, and two colored jurors lately sat upon a jury, all competent to the duties assigned them; no difficulties in social intercourse, since emancipation; intelligence and good breeding, being the passports to society, without regard to color. The Governor is a liberal and highly-educated Englishman—fond of scientific and agricultural pursuits, and has given a lively impulse to the prosperity of the colony.—*Friends' Intelligencer.*

The Church.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE PROTEST.

The whole of this document is too long for our columns. But its importance demands that enough should be given to show its character, and the main arguments on which the South rely in defence of their position:

In behalf of thirteen annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and portions of the ministry and membership of several other conferences, embracing nearly five thousand ministers, travelling and local, and a membership of nearly five hundred thousand, constitutionally represented in General Conference, we, the undersigned, a minority of the delegates of the several annual conferences in General Conference assembled, after mature reflection, impelled by convictions we cannot resist, and in conformity with the rights and usages of minorities in the instance of deliberative assemblies and judicial tribunals, in similar circumstances of division and disagreement, *Do most solemnly, and in due form, protest* against the recent act of a majority of this General Conference, in an attempt, as understood by the minority, to degrade and punish the Rev. James O. Andrew, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by declaring it to be the sense, or judgment of the General Conference, that he desist from the exercise of his episcopal functions, without the exhibition of any alledged offence against the laws or discipline of the Church, without form of trial, or legal conviction of any kind, and in the absence of any charge of want of qualification or faithfulness in the performance of the duties pertaining to his office.

We protest against the act of the majority in the case of Bishop Andrew, as extrajudicial to all intents and purposes; being both without law, and contrary to law. We *protest* against the act, because we recognize in this General Conference no right, power, or authority, ministerial, judicial, or administrative, to suspend or depose a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or otherwise subject him to any official disability whatever, without the formal presentation of a charge or charges, alledging that the Bishop to be dealt with has been guilty of the violation of some law, or at least some disciplinary obligation of the Church, and also upon conviction of such charge after due form of trial. *We protest* against the act in question as a violation of the fundamental law, usually known as the compromise law of the Church, on the subject of Slavery—the only law which can be brought to bear upon the case of Bishop Andrew, and the assertion and maintenance of which, until it is constitutionally revoked, is guaranteed by the honor and good faith of this body, as the representative assembly of the thirty-three annual conferences known as contracting parties in the premises.

* * * * * * * * *

1st. The proceeding against Bishop Andrew, in this General Conference, has been upon the assumption that he is connected with Slavery—that he is the legal holder and owner of slave property. On the subject of Slavery in the Methodist Episcopal Church, both as it regards the ministry and membership, we have special law, upon which the adjudication of all questions of slavery must, by intention of law, proceed. The case of Bishop Andrew, therefore, presents a simple question of law and fact, and the undersigned cannot consent that the force of circumstances and other merely extrinsic considerations shall be allowed to lead to any issue, except that indicated by the law and the facts in the case. In the late act of the majority, law, express law, is appealed from, and expediency in view of circumstances—relative propriety—assumed necessity, is substituted in its place as a rule of judgment. It is assumed, and the assumption acted upon, that expediency may have jurisdiction even in the presence of law—the law, too, being special, and covering the case, in terms.

* * * * * * * * *

The law of the Church on Slavery has always existed since 1785, but especially since 1804, and in view of the adjustment of the whole subject, in 1816, as a *virtual, though informal, contract of mutual concession and forbearance*, between the North and the South, then, as now, known and existing as distinct parties, in relation to the vexed questions of Slavery and Abolition. Those conferences found in States where slavery prevailed, constituting the southern party, and those in the non-slaveholding States, the northern, exceptions to the rule being found in both. The rights of the legal owners of slaves, in all the slaveholding States, are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and by the local constitutions of the States, respectively, as the supreme law of the land, to which every minister and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the limits of the United States Government professes subjection, and pledges himself to submit, as an article of Christian faith, in the common creed of the Church.

* * * * * * * * *

The southern conferences, in agreeing to the main principles of the compromise law in 1804 and 1816, conceded by express stipulation their right to resist northern interference in any form, upon the condition, pledged by the North, that while the *whole Church*, by common consent, united in proper effort for the mitigation and final removal of the evil of Slavery, the North was not to interfere, excluding from membership or ministerial office in the Church, persons owning and holding slaves in States where emancipation is not practicable, and where the liberated slave is not permitted to enjoy freedom. Such was the compact of 1804 and 1816, finally agreed to by the parties after a long and fearful struggle, and such is the compact now—the proof being derived from history and the testimony of living witnesses.

* * * * * * * * *

Is there anything in the law or its reasons, creating an exception in the instance of Bishops? Would the South have entered into the arrangement, or in any form consented to the law, had it been intimated by the North that the Bishops must be an exception to the rule?

* * * * * * * * *

In proportion to our love of truth, of law, and order, are we not called upon to pause and weigh well the hazard, before, as a General Conference, we incur it beyond change or remedy? The undersigned have long looked to the great *conservative law* of the Discipline on the subject of slavery and abolition, as the only charter of *connectional union* between the North and the South; and whenever this bond of connection is rendered null and void, no matter in what form, or by what means, they are compelled to regard the Church, to every practical purpose, as already divided, without the intervention of any other agency.

* * * * * * * * *

Law always pledges the public faith of the body ostensibly governed by it, to the faithful assertion and performance of its stipulations; and the compromise law of the Discipline, partaking as it does of the nature of the law of treaty, and embracing, as has been seen, all possible cases, pledges the good faith of every minister and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church against saying or doing anything tending to annul the force, or thwart the purposes of its enactment.

* * * * * * * * *

And the undersigned except to the course of the majority, in the informal prosecution of Bishop Andrew and the anomalous quasi suspension it inflicts, as not only giving to the compromise a construction, rendering it entirely ineffective, but as being directly subversive of the great bond of union which has held the North and the South together for the last forty years.

* * * * * * * * *

2d. The undersigned are aware that it is affirmed by some of the majority, but meanwhile denied by others, and thus a mooted unsettled question among themselves, that the resolution censuring and virtually suspending Bishop Andrew, as understood by the minority, "is mere matter of advice or recommendation; but so far from advising or recommending anything, the language of the resolution, by fair and necessary construction, is imperative and mandatory in form, and unqualified by anything in the resolution itself, or in the preamble explaining it, conveys the idea plainly and most explicitly, that it is the judgment and will of the Conference that Bishop Andrew shall cease to exercise the office of Bishop until he shall cease to be the owner of slaves. If the majority have been misunderstood, the language of their own resolution, and the position they occupied in debate, have led to the misconception; and truth and honor, not less than a most unfortunate use of language, require that they explain themselves.

* * * * * * * * *

3d. We except to the act of the majority, because it is assumed that conscience and principles are involved, and require the act complained of, as expedient and necessary under the circumstances. Bishop Andrew being protected by the law of the Church, having cognizance of all offences connected with slavery, such connection in his case, in the judgment of all jurisprudence, can only be wrong in the proportion that the law is bad and defective.

* * * * * * * * *

They do not understand how conscience and principle can attach grave blame to actions, not disapproved by the law—express law too, made and provided in this case—without extending condemnation to the law itself, and the body from which it proceeds.

* * * * * * * * *

4th. The act of the majority was ostensibly resorted to, because, as alledged, the Church in the middle and northern conferences will not submit to any, the slightest connection with Slavery. But if connection with Slavery is ruinous to the Church in the North, that ruin is already wrought. Who does not know that the very discipline, laws, and legislation of the Church, necessarily connect us all with Slavery?

All our provisional legislation on the subject has succeeded on the assumption that Slavery is an element of society—a principle of action—a household reality in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. It is part and parcel of the economy of American Methodism, in every subjective sense. It has given birth to law and right, conventional arrangements, numerous missions, and official trusts. Every bishop, every minister, every member of the Church, is of necessity, connected with Slavery. Each is brother and co-member, both with slave and master, by the very laws and organization of the Church.

If, then, connection with Slavery is so disastrous, the only remedy is to purify the Church by re-organization, or get out of it as soon as possible. And would not this aversion to slavery—would not conscience and principle, so much pleaded in this controversy, appear much more consistent in every view of the subject, in striking at the root of the evil, in the organic structure of the Church, than in seeking its personification in Bishop Andrew, protected although he be by the law, and proceeding to punish him, by way of calling off attention from the known toleration of the same thing in other aspects and relations?

Impelled by conscience and principle to the illegal arrest of a Bishop, because he is incidentally, by bequest, inheritance, and marriage, come into possession of slave property, in no instance intending to possess himself of such property, how long will conscience and principle leave other ministers, or even lay-members, undisturbed, who may happen to be in the same category with Bishop Andrew? Will assurances be given that the lawlessness of expediency, controlled, as in such case it must be, by prejudice and passion, will extend no further—that there shall be no further curtailment of right as it regards the southern ministry? Is the public faith of this body, as instanced in the late violations of the compromise law, to be relied upon as the guaranty for the redemption of the pledge?

* * * * * * *

6th. We protest against the act of the majority, instructing Bishop Andrew to desist from the exercise of his office, not merely on account of the injustice and evil connected with the act itself, but because the act must be understood as the exponent of principles and purposes, as it regards the union of the North and South, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, well nigh destroying all hope of its perpetuity. The true position of the parties in relation to a long-existing conventional arrangement, on the subject of Slavery and Abolition, has been fully under notice; and when men of years and wisdom, experience and learning—men of no common weight of character, and with a well-earned aristocracy of Church influence thrown about them, assume and declare, in action as well as debate, that what a plain law of the Church—the only law applicable in the case—sustained, and enforced, too, by an explanatory decree of this body, at a previous session, *decides*—shall *not* be a disqualification for office, of any grade, in the ministry—when such men, the law and decision of the General Conference notwithstanding, are heard declaring that what law provides for, and protects, nevertheless, *always has been*, and *always shall be* a disqualification, what further evidence is wanting to show, that the *compromise basis of union*, from which the South has never swerved, has been abandoned both by the Northern and middle Conferences, with a few exceptions in the latter, and that principles and purposes are entertained by the majority, driving the South to extreme action, in defence both of their rights and reputation? And how far the long train of eventful sequences attendant upon the threatened result of division, may be traceable to the Northern and middle Conferences, by the issue thus provoked, is a question to be settled not by us, but by our cotemporaries and posterity.

* * * * * * *

7th. In proportion as the minority appreciate and cling to the unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, they are bound, further, to except to the proposition of the majority, in this controversy. Allow that Bishop Andrew, without however any infringement of law, is, on account of his connection with Slavery, unacceptable in the Northern Conferences. It is equally known to the majority that any Bishop of the Church, either violating, or submitting to a violation of the compromise charter of union between the North and the South, without proper and public remonstrance, cannot be acceptible in the South, and need not appear there. By pressing the issue in question, therefore, the majority virtually dissolve the governmen: of the Methodist Episcopal Church, because in every constitutional aspect it is sundered by so crippling a co-ordinate branch of it as to destroy the itinerant general superintendency altogether. Whenever it is clearly ascertained that the compromise law of the Church, regulating Slavery and Abolition, is abandoned, every Bishop, each of the venerable and excellent men who now adorn the Church and its counsels, *ceases* to be a general superintendent. The law of union, the principle of gravitation, binding us together, is dissolved, and the general superintendency of the Methodist Episcopal Church is no more!

8th. The South have not been led thus to protest merely because of the treatment received by Bishop Andrew, or the kindred action of this body in other matters. The abandonment of the compromise—the official refusal by the majority, as we have understood them, to abide the arbitrament of law, is their principal ground of complaint and remonstrance. If the minority have not entirely misunderstood the majority, the abolition and anti-slavery principles of the North will no longer allow them to submit to the law of the Discipline on the general subject of Slavery and Abolition; and if this be so, if the compromise law be either repealed or allowed to remain a dead letter, *the South cannot submit, and the absolute necessity of division is already dated.* And should the exigent circumstances in which the minority find themselves placed, by the facts and developments alluded to in this remonstrance, render it finally necessary that the Southern Conferences should have a *separate, independent* existence, it is hoped that the character and services of the minority, together with the numbers and claims of the ministry and membership, of the portion of the Church represented by them, not less than similar reasons and considerations on the part of the Northern and middle Conferences, will suggest the high moral fitness of meeting this great emergency with strong and steady purpose to do justice to all concerned. And it is believed that,approaching the subject in this way, it will be found practicable to devise and adopt such measures and arrangements, present and prospective, as will secure an amicable division of the Church upon the broad principles of right and equity, and destined to result in the common good of the great body of ministers and members found on either side *the line of separation.* H. B. BASCOM.

New-York, June 6, 1844.

Signed by the following Delegates, viz:

Kentucky Conference.—H. B. Bascom, William Gunn, H. H. Kavanaugh, E. Stevenson, B. T. Crouch, G. W. Brush. *Missouri*—W. W. Redman, W. Patten, J. C. Berryman, J. M. Jameson. *Holston*—E. F. Sevier, S. Patten, T. Stringfield. *Tennessee*—R. Paine, J. B. McFerrin, A. L. P. Green, T. Madden. *North Carolina*—J. T. Blake, J. Jameson, P. Doub. *Ohio*—E. W. Sehon. *Memphis*—G. W. D. Harris, S. S. Moody, W. McMahon, T. Joyner. *Arkansas*—J. C. Parker, W. P. Ratcliffe, A. Hunter. *Virginia*—J. Early, T. Crowder, W. A. Smith, L. M. Lee. *Mississippi*—W. Winans, B. M. Drake, J. Lane, G. M. Rogers. *Philadelphia*—I. T. Cooper, W. Cooper, T. J. Thompson, Henry White. *Texas*—L. Fowler. *Illinois*—N. C. Berryman. J. Stamper. *Alabama.*—J. Boring, J. Hamilton, W. Murrah, G. Garrett. *Georgia*—G. F. Pierce, W. J. Parks, L. Pierce, J. W. Glenn, J. E. Evans, A. B. Longstreet. *South Carolina*—W. Capers, W. M. Wightman, C. Betts, S. Dunwody, H. A. C. Walker. *New Jersey*—T. Sovereign, T. Neal.

Congress.

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION—JUNE 17.

Both branches of Congress met again this morning at 10 o'clock, the time of adjournment having been fixed at 12.

In the House, the Senate bill, extending to five years the provisions of the act granting half pay to certain widows of the soldiers of the Revolution, was taken up, and finally passed.

Seven unsuccessful efforts were made to take up the bill to extend the charters of the banks in the District. At length, Mr. Campbell moved to amend the bill so as only to allow the banks time to wind up their affairs. In this shape the bill passed.

Several dozen private bills from the Senate were taken up, and passed.

Mr. Schenck moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of taking up the Cumberland Road bill. The motion prevailed, and the House went into committee.

At this period, however, a message arrived from the Senate to the effect that a joint resolution had been passed, extending the session from twelve to two o'clock, P. M.

At this news the committee instantly rose for the purpose of acting on the resolution.

It now wanted only three minutes to twelve, and members were extremely anxious to adopt the resolution.

But Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay it on the table, and on this motion, a division was demanded and ordered.

The Clerk accordingly commenced calling the roll, but had not called many names before the hour of twelve had arrived.

The Speaker then rose and adjourned the House sine die.

Mr. Barnard tried, notwithstanding, to get the floor on some point of order, but the Speaker had left the Chair. It was humorously observed, however, that Mr. Barnard would be entitled to the floor next session.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill allowing the District banks to wind up their concerns. Nothing else of importance was done.

It is said that C. J. Ingersoll is going as minister to Austria.

The general impression still is, that Tyler will call an extra session, with special reference to Texas.

P. S. The Senate had just closed an Executive Session. It is said that the nomination of Mr. Cushing has been confirmed.—*Philada. Gaz.*

LIST OF ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 28TH CONGRESS.

To refund the fine imposed upon General Andrew Jackson.

To authorize the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriation in the Naval service under certain circumstances.

Making an appropriation for the payment of horses lost by the Missouri volunteers in the Florida war.

Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of June, 1845.

For the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States schooner Grampus, and for other purposes.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1844, for the relief and protection of American seamen.

Making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1845.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the fiscal year, beginning on the 1st of July, 1844, and ending the 30th of June, 1845.

Making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers.

To authorize the selection of certain school lands in the Territories of Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

Making an appropriation of certain moneys in the Treasury for naval service.

To alter the places of holding the District Court of the United States for the district of New Jersey.

To authorize the transfer of the names of pensioners from the agencies in the State of Kentucky to the agency in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

To explain an act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1843, entitled, "An act for the relief of Elizabeth Gresham, widow of George Gresham."

Making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers.

To change the time of holding the spring term of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Virginia, and of the Circuit Court of Alabama.

Making appropriations to aid in completing the harbor of Racine, on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

Making appropriations for certain improvements on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

Making an appropriation for certain improvements in the Territory of Iowa.

To authorize the issuing of patents for certain lands in the St. Augustine land district in Florida, the sales of which were not regularly reported.

Granting to the county of Dubuque certain lots of ground in the town of Dubuque.

Granting a section of land for the improvement of Grand river, at the town of Potosi, in Wisconsin Territory.

To establish certain post roads in the Territory of Florida.

To authorize the Legislatures of the several Territories to regulate the apportionment of representation and for other purposes.

To confirm to the city of Fernandina, in Florida, certain lots reserved for public use by the Spanish Government.

Giving the assent of Congress to the holding of an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa.

To amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of Florida."

To provide for the erection of a marine hospital at Key West, in the territory of Florida.

To confirm certain entries of land in the St. Agustine land district, in the Territory of Florida, made under the pre-emption law of 22d June, 1838.

Making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1845.

To test the utility of the Submarine Telescope.

Directing a disposition of the maps and charts of the survey of the coast.

Transferring the execution of a certain act from the Secretary of the treasury to the Secretary of War.

Making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year, ending 30th June, 1845.

Making appropriations for certain objects of expenditure therein named, in the year ending 30th June, 1845.

Making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1845.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the fiscal year, ending the 30th day of June, 1845, and for other purposes.

To amend an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Alexandria Canal Company," approved on the 26th of May, 1830.

For repairing the roof of the court-house in Alexandria.

To authorize the entry of certain lands occupied by the branch pilots of the port of New Orleans and others, in the State of Louisiana.

Explanatory of the treaty made with the Chippewa Indians at Saganaw, the 23d of January, 1838.

Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year, ending the 30th day of June, 1845.

Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year, commencing on the first day of July, 1844, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1845.

Establishing a Navy Yard and depot at or adjacent to the City of Memphis, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Tennessee.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a register to the British boat therein mentioned.

Relating to certain collecting districts, and for other purposes.

To repeal an act entitled, "An act to amend the act of the 10th of March, 1838, entitled, 'An act to change the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Ohio.'"

Directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, and merchandize, seized for being illegally imported into the United States.

To repeal so much of the act approved the 22d of August, 1842, as requires the second regiment of dragoons to be converted into a regiment of riflemen after the 4th day of March, 1843.

Changing the time of holding the courts at Clarksburg and at Wheeling, in the Western District of Virginia, and the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas.

To amend the judiciary act, passed the 24th of September, 1789.

For the relief of the citizens of the towns upon the lands of the United States under certain circumstances.

Relating to bonds to be given by custom-house officers.

To amend an act entitled, "An act to re-organize the General Land Office."

To amend the act entitled, "An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States."

To establish a port of delivery at the city of Lafayette, in the State of Louisiana.

To repeal an act entitled "An act directing the survey of the Northern line of the reservation from the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians by the Treaty of August, 1824, approved March 3, 1843.

Relating to the port of entry in the district of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine.

Relating to the unlading of foreign merchandize on the right bank of the Mississippi river, opposite New-Orleans.

To provide for the adjustment of land claims within the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, and in those parts of the States of Mississippi and Alabama, south of the 31st degree of north latitude, and between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers.

Concerning the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Supplementary to the act entitled, "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed 30th June, 1824.

Respecting the northern boundary of the State of Missouri.

To authorize repayment for lands sold by the United States without authority of law, and for other purposes.

To refund the fine imposed on the late Anthony Hoswell, under the sedition law, to his legal heirs and representatives.

Concerning conveyances or devises of places of public worship in the District of Columbia.

Supplementary to an act entitled, "An act to regulate arrests on mesne process in the District of Columbia," approved August 1, 1842.

Providing for the Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia.

Requiring one of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia hereafter to reside in Alexandria.

To incorporate Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.

For the benefit of the stockholders of certain banks of the District of Columbia.

For the relief of persons residing within the reputed limits of the State of Arkansas or Louisiana, and beyond the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Texas, as established by the Commissioners appointed to ascertain the same.

ALSO ACTS FOR THE RELIEF OF

F. A. Kerr, E. D. Dickson, Wm. McPherson, George Harrison, and his sureties, The heirs of Christopher Miller, James C. Hallock, Levi Colmus, Lois Crook, alias Cronkhite, George W. Allen and Reuben Allen, Samuel B. Folger, George M. Jones, Isaac Fessenden, John Edmondson, David Allspach, The heirs of Ebenezer Moore, Josiah Dillon, late Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, John Atchison, Hiram Murch, William R. Davis, James Reid, Isaac Justice, William H. Haog and others, George Wallis, Mary Ann Linton, Wm. Henson, Joseph Campau, Charles W. Morgan, William Glover, John Mullings, Joseph Bonnell, Adam L. Mills, Eaton Nance, Samuel B. Tuck, Gervis Foote, Henry S. Commager, Robert Monroe, Asa Davis, Manlius V. Thompson, sole executor of Miles W. Dickey, deceased, Daniel W. Church, Charles Holt, Harvey Heth, Lathrop Foster, James Pepper and others, The heirs of Hyacinth Lasselle, George W. Clarke, Harris Cook, Alice Usher, C. P. Sengstack, Mary M. Telfair, John Sands, Pierre S. Derbanne, Ferguson, and Reed.

Authorizing a patent to be issued to Joseph Campau, for a certain tract of land in the State of Michigan.

Edward Kennard, George Davenport, Daniel G. Skinner, Joseph Bryan, Harrison Young, Benjamin Young, Benjamin B. Ferguson, Benjamin Murphy, William Depeyster, Henry N. Cruger, Walter S. Alexander, John Miller, Abigail Gibson, Sarah Blackmore, Henry Newingham, Wm. P. Duval, Richard Sneed, Margaret Dougherty, Abelard Guthrie, Marcay Olds, Lund Washington, Amos Proctor, Woodson Wren, John Brainerd, second, Isaac S. Ketchum, The legal representatives of Captain S. Shannon, deceased, Violet Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, The legal representatives of Valentine Giesy, deceased, The legal representatives of John Baker, deceased, Ann Hunter, Widow of Robert Hunter, François Christian, and Widow Baptiste Berard, Solomon Sturges, assignee of Humphrey Richcreek, The owners and crew of the schooner Privado, The legal representatives of Francis Cazeau, The owner and crew of the schooner Mary Francis, True Putney, and Hugh Riddle, John Frazer and George A. Trenholm, Isaac S. Ketchum, late Special Indian Agent. Granting a pension to Bartholomew Maguire. For the benefit of John Perham. Granting a pension to Emanuel Shrofe. Granting a pension to Milly, an Indian woman of the Creek nation. Benefit of Thomas Hunter and Alexander Caldwell. Benefit of Simeon Dennin. Benefit of James Anderson, of the Territory of Iowa. Granting a pension to Berthia Healy, widow of George Healy, deceased.

A JOINT RESOLUTION,

Accepting the sword of Washington, and the staff of Franklin.

Of respect for the memory of the donor of the camp-chest of General Washington.

Accepting the camp-chest of General Washington.

Respecting the application of certain appropriations heretofore made.

Providing for the printing of additional copies of the journals and public documents.

In relation to certain property purchased for the use of the United States at the port of Bath, in the State of Maine.

Authorizing the corporation of Baltimore to use a building of the United States at Lazaretto Point.

A joint resolution to authorize the Postmaster General to re-examine certain claims, and to allow one months' extra pay to certain mail contractors.

Authorizing Captain James Lowe to assign a certain section of land.

Tendering the thanks of Congress to the British authorities at Gibraltar, and the commander, officers, and crew, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Malabar.

Directing the Auditor of the Post-office Department to inquire as to the contract of Saltmarsh and Overton, with the Post-office Department.

A resolution respecting receipts issued by the Treasurer of the United States, in payment of public lands.

Suspending the joint resolution "providing for the printing of additional copies of the journals and public documents."

To continue two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties.

Explanatory of "An act for the relief of Mary Williams, widow of the late Jacob Williams, deceased."

For the relief of certain claimants under the Cherokee treaty in 1836.

Relating to the public lands at Springfield, and Harper's Ferry.

[Official.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

James D. Hallyburton, of Virginia, to be Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

John Branch, of North Carolina, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, from the 11th of August, 1844, vice R. K. Call, whose commission will then have expired.

Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, of New-York, to be Governor of the Territory of Wiskonsan, from the 13th September next, vice J. D. Doty, whose commission will then expire.

Addison Gilbert, to be Collector of the Customs, for the District of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, vice Addison Winter, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate.

Thomas Barrett, to be Collector of the Customs, for the District of Mississippi, Louisiana, vice David Hayden, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate.

Solomon Andrews, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Ports of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, vice Francis P. Brinley, who was rejected by the Senate.

James H. Forsyth, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Maumee, Ohio, vice Henry Comeger, who was rejected by the Senate.

Edward Hardin, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Savannah, Georgia.

Vanburgh Livingston, to be Appraiser in the Customs, for the Port of New-York, vice Gregory Dillon, who was rejected by the Senate.

Jacob Falman, to be Register of the Land Office, at Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois, vice Miles Hotchkiss, whose commission had expired.

Thomas Fitzgerald, to be Receiver of Public Lands, for the District of Ionia, Michigan, vice Frederick Hall, who was rejected by the Senate.

Abner Root, to be Register of the Land Office, at Upper Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, vice Robert Thompson, who was rejected by the Senate.

Daniel T. Witler, to be re-appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, at Washington, Arkansas, from the 10th July, 1844, when his present commission will expire.

Matthew Leiper, to be re-appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, from the 10th July, 1844, when his present commission will expire.

Samuel W. Higgins, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit, Michigan, vice Jonathan Kearsley, who was rejected by the Senate.

Amos H. Bullen, to be Deputy Postmaster at Northampton, Massachusetts, vice Henry Shepherd, who was rejected by the Senate.

John Dey, to be Deputy Postmaster at Newark, N. Jersey, vice Jacob K. Mead, who was rejected by the Senate.

William Noble, to be Deputy Postmaster, at Burlington, Vermont, vice David Winslow, who was rejected by the Senate.

Galen Ames, to be Deputy Postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts, vice Ethan A. Clary, who was rejected by the Senate.

Asaph R. Nichols, to be Deputy Postmaster at Augusta, Maine, vice Daniel T. Pike, who was rejected by the Senate.

Rev. George Washington Swan, to be a Chaplain in the Navy, vice John Robb, who was rejected by the Senate.

Second Regiment of Artillery. Second Lieutenant, W. A. Nichols, to be First Lieutenant, from June 1st, 1844, vice Pitkin, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieutenant David Gibson, of the 3d Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, from June 1st, 1844, vice Nichols, promoted.

Samuel Williame, as Collector of the Customs for Boston, and Charlestown, Massachusetts, vice Henry Crocker, rejected.

Lorry Odell, as Collector of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice George Dennett, rejected.

Daniel Clark, Jr. as Surveyor and Inspector of Lafayette, Louisiana.

Nehemiah Brown, as Surveyor and Inspector of Salem, Massachusetts, vice G. W. Mullett, rejected.

J. K. Handy, to be Naval Officer of Baltimore, vice Thomas E. Tilden, rejected.

Jasper Hall Livingston, Secretary of Legation to Spain, vice A. Hamilton, Jr. resigned.

William Brent, Jr. as Charge d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres, vice H. W. Watterson, rejected.

James Peacock, Deputy Postmaster at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, re-appointed.

J. F. Cooper, as Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, vice Paul Rossignal removed.

Penfield B. Goodsell, as Surveyor and Inspector of Hartford, vice John C. Burke, rejected.

R. Wickliffe, Jr. as Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia, vice Ambrose Baker recalled.

Jeremiah Towle, to be Naval Officer for the District of New-York, vice Thomas Lord, removed.

Silas Sisson, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Benjamin Bythwood, to be re-appointed Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Beaufort, North Carolina.

Gershom Mott, to be re-appointed Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue, for the Port of Burlington, New Jersey.

Nathaniel Jackson, to be re-appointed Surveyor and Inspector for the Port of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Amos Palmer, to be Appraiser in the Customs for the Port of New-York, vice Abraham K. Meade, who was rejected by the Senate.

Jeremiah Townsend, to be Deputy Postmaster at Norwich, Connecticut, vice F. C. Chapman, who was rejected by the Senate.

Alfred C. Holt, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Thomas J. Leib, now a Lieutenant, to be a Commander in the Navy.

Thomas O. Selfridge, now a Lieutenant, to be a Commander in the Navy.

Thomas M. Mix, now a Passed Midshipman, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy.

Francis E. Baker, now a Passed Midshipman, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy.

Rejections by the Senate, June 14th, 1844.

David Hayden, as Collector of New Orleans.

Addison Winter, as Collector, Gloucester, Massachusetts, vice Eben E. Stacy, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Daniel J. Pike, as Deputy Postmaster, Augusta, Maine, vice D. C. Weston, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Henry Shepherd, as Deputy Postmaster at Northampton, Massachusetts, vice J. Shepherd, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Ethan A. Clary, as Deputy Postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts, vice E. Ashley, rejected. [3d rejection.]

Henry Comeger, as Collector of Miami, and Inspector of Maumee, Ohio, vice H. C. Stowell, rejected. [2d rejection.]

Charles G. Ferris, as Collector of New-York, vice Edward Curtis, removed.

Rejections by the Senate, June 15th, 1844.

James S. Green, of New Jersey, as Secretary of the Treasury.

John B. Christian, of Virginia, as Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

R. R. Collier, of Virginia, as Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

John Robb, as Chaplain in the Navy.

Benjamin F. Pendleton, as Deputy Postmaster at Norwich, Connecticut.

Jonathan Kearsly, as Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Detroit, Michigan.

Nelson Brown, as Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, vice George Brown, who was rejected by the Senate.

Abraham K. Mead, as Appraiser in the Customs for the Port of New-York, vice John McKibbon, who was rejected by the Senate.

Foreign.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

[*Thirteen days later from England.*]

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on the 19th, having left Liverpool on the 4th. The intelligence she brings in relation to affairs in Ireland is interesting.

All that is of special interest in things in general in Europe, is given below, condensed from Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

IRELAND.

State Prosecutions.—Court of Queen's Bench.

Trinity term opened on Wednesday, the 22d ultimo, and there was, of course, a full attendance of the Bar in the expectation that judgment would be pronounced upon the motion for a new trial in the case of the Queen *versus* Daniel O'Connell and others. Towards the close of the day, the Court intimated that they would give judgment on Friday. This announcement caused a full attendance in the court on the day fixed. On the sitting of the full Court, shortly after eleven o'clock, the case of "The Queen against Daniel O'Connell and others" having been called,

Mr. Justice Perrin proceeded to deliver his judgment. Having stated the nature of the charges as set forth in the indictment, he proceeded to consider the grounds upon which the motion for a new trial had been rested by the counsel for the Traversers. The objections as to mere form, such as the misnomer of Mr. Rigby, the juryman, the name, &c. he briefly answered. Passing over the objection to the panel, arising out of the omission of the names of the Catholic jurors, as being properly matter of challenge, not of a new trial, he vindicated the Court from the objection that it had been deficient in explicitness as to the law of conspiracy. He expressed his concurrence in the greater part of the charge, which the law laid down, and the facts submitted to the jury, but thought that there had been substantial error in admitting certain newspapers, the property of Messrs. Barrett or Duffy, as being *per se* evidence of facts done, or speeches made, by Mr. O'Connell which were not otherwise in evidence. Reports in newspapers were no proof of facts, nor could narrative statements, made on the authority of their proprietors, who were responsible for them, be brought in evidence as to the acts or speeches of another. The publication in *The Pilot* or *Freeman* were evidence against Messrs. Barrett or Gray, but not against Mr. O'Connell, except in so far as the acts of the former could affect the latter, and, therefore, the Court had been substantially wrong in stating that Mr. O'Connell had been at Mallow and Tarra, and made certain speeches there which were justly and strongly commented upon, when there was nothing in evidence to prove the assertion but those newspaper reports. In the course of his defence, Mr. O'Connell remarked, with justice, that the Crown argued in a circle with regard to those journals, for first they used them to prove that a conspiracy existed, and having so deduced that fact, they used the narratives of these papers to prove acts of conspiracy against individuals. He was of opinion that these newspapers should not have been used until the conspiracy had been proved; indeed there was abundance of proof to implicate Mr. O'Connell in the conspiracy without their aid; yet, with the former impression on his mind, and mindful of the principle of civil law, which holds that one improper issue vitiates a verdict, no matter how well supported by other evidence, he thought Mr. O'Connell entitled to a new trial, more especially as he could not say how far the jury had been influenced in their verdict by this newspaper evidence, which was, in his mind, so improper for their consideration. With respect to the Rev. Mr. Tierney, it had been urged that there were some peculiar circumstances, and his counsel had relied upon the fact that no previous knowledge of the acts of the other Traversers had been attributed to or proved against him by the Crown, although he certainly joined the association, and made a very reprehensible speech there on the 3d of October; but as membership of that body was not legal, and no previous knowledge or concert with others hadbeen proved, he thought these facts should have been more plainly laid before the jury, and would direct a new trial for the reverend gentleman, on the ground of vagueness and looseness in the charge.

Mr. Justice Crampton next delivered his judgment, which was very long and careful. He agreed with his brother Perrin in every point, save the admissability of the newspapers against Mr. O'Connell, which he thought were clearly matter to go before the jury, even if the statements therein were false: for he held that Mr. O'Connell was responsible for them, as they were published in pursuance of the common object, and that the publication was *ipso facto* part of the conspiracy. He thought that his brother Perrin's remarks with regard to the Rev. Mr. Tierney were very just, and concurring in them as he did, he would direct a new trial for that gentleman, even at a risk of including all the traversers in it, for he could not, at such a hazard, permit him to suffer wrong. That course, however, would be obviated, if the Crown could enter a *nolle prosequi* against him, which would satisfy him (Sir J. Crampton).

Mr. Justice Burton followed, and in a judgment of his usual ability, stated the reasons on which he thought the motion should be refused on every point to all the Traversers.

The Lord Chief Justice commenced his judgment shortly before six o'clock. He expressed his entire concurrence in the arguments on which his brother Burton rested his refusal of a new trial.

On the following day a fresh attempt was made to delay judgment.

Mr. Whiteside entered the Court, and proceeded to say, that he had to move for a return in the shape of an amendment of the *postea*, by placing on that document certain facts which the defendants claimed to have put upon the record. [The learned counsel here read the notice.] Of the facts which they sought to place upon the record there could be no dispute. The first fact was the extension of the trial into the vacation; the second was the separation of the jurors during the progress of the trial. These, he said, were the first two points of his motion, and it was clear that they were perfectly consistent with it. The other grounds of his application acted on the indictment, the issue paper, and the finding of the jury. They had found some of the defendants guilty of certain parts, and it was his wish to have the "finding" precisely the same as they found it; he had framed his *postea* in that way, and would read it for their Lordships. [Counsel here read the form in which he desired to have the finding worded.] He wished to state exactly what his objection was—they began by saying that the said jurors, upon their oaths, find the said Daniel O'Connell, &c. &c. guilty of, &c. &c.; but the jury had not found them guilty of the *intent*, as there stated, at all—and he (Mr. Whiteside) only desired to have the finding of the jury exactly as that finding was given.

The Attorney-General replied, and showed that the case, as stated by Mr. Whiteside, had already been adjudged upon its merits, that the separation of the jury had been acceded to by their counsel, and that the finding was in correct terms of the record.

After some discussion, the Court unanimously refused the motion, principally on the ground, as they alledged, that Mr. Moore having consented to the separation of the jury, it would be a breach of compact to accede to it; and, also, because the motion to alter the *postea* should have been made within the first four days of the last term. The Traversers, however, were determined to make another attempt, in the form of a

Motion in arrest of Judgment.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen said that the motion to amend the *postea* having been disposed of, he had to move, on the part of the Traversers, in arrest of judgment, but being wholly unprepared, he trusted their Lordships would give him time until Monday morning.

This was most strongly opposed by the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General, who contended that Sir C. O'Loghlen should proceed at once—after the great delay already permitted, no further time should be granted.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen stated that he was not prepared; and it was finally agreed that he should state the outline of the arguments he intended to use, which he did in Court; and further, that he should furnish the Attorney-General with the cases he intended to cite in the support of his motion, that night—and upon this understanding, the Court agreed to adjourn.

On Monday, Sir C. O'Loghlen brought forward his motion, and spoke upon it for several hours. He described himself as counsel for Mr. O'Connell only; and, as it was evident that each of the Traversers sought to be heard by counsel, the Court interfered, and ruled absolutely that only two counsel should be heard on each side. The Court adjourned at half-past four.

On Tuesday, the Solicitor-General replied to Sir C. O'Loghlen; and was followed by Mr. M'Donagh, for the Traversers.

On Wednesday, the Attorney-General commenced his reply, and concluded at half-past one o'clock. The Chief Justice then proceeded to give judgment on the motion, and stated that the whole Court were unanimous in refusing a new trial. He condemned in strong language, the legal subtleties and points of law that were resorted to by the Traversers for the purpose of delay.

Judges Burton, Crampton, and Perrin, in succession, delivered their opinions, which are in accordance with those of the Chief Justice. The Traversers were in attendance awaiting the sentence. Mr. O'Connell made an affidavit, yesterday, to the effect that it is not customary to execute a sentence pending a writ of error.

At a quarter to five the Court adjourned till next morning, when sentence will be passed, but a motion will be brought forward that it may not be put into operation till the judgment on the writ of error shall be given.

Thursday morning having been fixed for bringing the Traversers up for judgment, the popular excitement, which for some time past seemed to be quiescent, began again to display some of its former vigor, and the preparations made about the courts might be taken as a criterion of the extent to which it prevailed.

As soon as the doors of the Court were thrown open, at a few minutes past ten, all the seats which could be placed at the disposition of the bar or the public, were thronged with people. Several ladies appeared in the galleries.

Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mr. Smith O'Brien, M. P. and by Mr. Steele, entered the traversers' bar at half-past ten; and a scene ensued, which, we believe, is altogether unprecedented in a court of justice. All the barristers of the onter bar, with the exception of comparatively few, rose and greeted Mr. O'Connell with loud and repeated rounds of cheers, accompanied with clapping of hands. This demonstration of acclamation continued for a few minutes.

At twenty minutes after eleven o'clock the full Court sat.

The Chief Justice, on taking his seat, asked the Attorney-General if he had anything to move, and that gentleman replied in the negative.

Mr. Moore, Q. C. then rose and said, that on the part of Daniel O'Connell and others he had to apply to the Court, that whatever sentence it might think proper to pass should not be put into operation until after judgment would be pronounced upon a writ of error, which it was the intention of the Traversers to prosecute with all possible speed. The application was founded upon the proceedings which had taken place in that Court, and an affidavit made by Mr. O'Connell, which was to the effect that he would, with all possible speed, bring his writ of error before the House of Lords; that it should be prosecuted *bona fide*, and that his object was not to cause delay, but merely to stay the sentence until the judgment of the House of Lords could be had. All he asked of their Lordships to do was, to pass whatever sentence, they in their wisdom might think fit, and to name such a day for its commencing to operate, as would enable the Traversers, in the meantime, to prosecute their writ of error, and he pledged himself that would be done with the greatest possible speed. If the judgment would be confirmed, then he submitted that the result would be, that the Traversers would be forthcoming, by giving bail to any amount, to answer whatever sentence their Lordships might be pleased to order, and, upon these grounds, he most respectfully submitted that the order should be granted.

The Attorney-General said, that on the part of the Crown, it was his duty to oppose that application; he was not then to discuss the question as to what *should* be the law in such a case, or whether the law in civil actions should also be the law in criminal cases; all that he was called upon to do was, to deal with the matter according to the law as it then stood; and, indeed, he said, Mr. Moore himself admitted, that the present application was without precedent; and he could add, with perfect confidence, that in case it should be granted, that within twenty-four hours after judgment had been delivered, it would be circulated throughout the country, that the defendants were at large, and could not be made amenable to the law, and that the Court had passed a judgment which would be reversed within one month. He asserted the Court had no such authority, by the common law of the land.

The Court refused the motion, under the conviction that, as the law stood, they had no power to grant it. At four o'clock, amid breathless anxiety, Mr. Justice Burton, in an address, during which he shed tears, passed

Sentence on the Traversers.

Daniel O'Connell, to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months; to pay a fine of £2,000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—himself in £5,000, and two sureties of £2,500 each.

John O'Connell, John Gray, T. Steele, R. Barret, C. G. Duffy, and T. M. Ray—to be imprisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—themselves respectively in £1,000, and two sureties of £500 each.

Sentence having been passed,

Mr. O'Connell immediately rose, and said that he wished to remind the Court, that he had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that he had never entered into a conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed the crime with which he was charged. He had now only to say, it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done.

A sudden and vociferous cheer, from nearly all parts of the Court, followed this result; and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere, although evidently displeased

Belgium, direct from the place where they are produced, and under the flag of the countries to which they belong, or from which they come, shall be admitted on the same terms as under the Belgian flag, when that flag shall be treated in their cases on the same footing as the national flag; and that to establish this reciprocity, which shall not exist of right, nothing more shall be necessary than a decision of the Government.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland has been the scene of a short though somewhat sanguinary civil war. The cause of discord is accounted for thus: Every two years the German and the High Church party of the upper Valais have a contention with their French and latitudinarian compatriots of the lower portion of the Canton. Last time the Upper Valasians were beaten. This year, however, having a Vorort, or Executive Canton, (Lucerne,) favorable to ultra-Catholic ideas, they grew more bold. Disputes threatened, and the interference of the Vorort was obtained. This maddened the lower Valasians, and actual hostilities commenced. After some sharp fighting, the struggle is brought to a close for the present, in consequence of the dispersion of the militia of the Lower Valais.

TURKEY.

The accounts from Albania are of a very alarming nature. Notwithstanding the exertions of the Turkish Government, fresh atrocities are daily perpetrated upon the unfortunate Christians. The force under Reschid Pacha is deeply imbued with a feeling of hatred to the Giaour, and numerous desertions have taken place.

Accounts from Constantinople state that a person named Bradish, who assumed the title of "General in the United States service, and Consul General of the Republic in the Danubian provinces," had lately arrived in Servia. The American Minister had, however, cautioned the public against him, stating that he had no right to the titles he assumed.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens, state that an extraordinary sensation has been created by the discovery, a few days ago, of a secret society, with ramifications, not only over all Greece, but in Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. It is called "The Grand Brotherhood," and its principal object is to subvert the Government and the existing order of things, under the mask of religion and liberation of the fatherland. Some of the Athenian journals have published the by-laws and oath to be taken by the members.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1844.

TEXAS.

It is curious to watch the game that is playing in the National gaming-house at Washington. It is a puzzling one to the unsophisticated, uninitiated bystander. It is difficult to understand why the ace of trumps is kept back, and for what further contingency it is reserved. Do our Southern masters want Texas, or not? If they do, why do they not take her? She is at their service, and if they are agreed upon the point, they must know that they can carry it whenever they please. The knowing ones know all about it, no doubt,—but the greenhorns can only guess at the unaccountable manner in which the hand is played.

It cannot be but that the Slave Interest is desirous of the Annexation of Texas to the United States. The multiplication of Slave States, to counterbalance the numerous free States that will soon be knocking at the door of the Union, is too obviously necessary to the maintenance of its supremacy, to make it a question. Why, then, does it not help itself to her? It must be that, feeling sure of the game whenever it chooses to show its hand, it has some by-play to promote—some episodical advantage to obtain over its immemorial cullies of the North. A raw hand is often allowed to obtain an occasional success, but it is only to draw him on to a deeper venture. The pigeons should not exult too much when the rooks seem to play into their hands. They may be sure there is mischief meant. The Presidential election was probably the cause of this departure of the Slaveholders from their usual unanimous and effective policy. Texas might wait a year or two for admission, but the settlement of the question who was to have the Cabinet offices and the embassies, and whose younger sons were to be provided for by midshipmen's warrants, and second lieutenant's commissions, must be decided this autumn. For the Slaveholders can quarrel about the division of the spoil among themselves, though they are quite unanimous in reserving the lion's share for the favored class. Prize-money is always divided, not according to the work done in the heat of the day, but according to the size of the sausages of the epaulettes. It was of course, well understood, that no candidate would be proposed who was not sound on the vital question of Slavery, but among the faithful friends of the peculiar institution who might aspire to the Chair of State, it was perfectly allowable that every man should support the Candidate who would be most favorable to himself and his friends in the distribution of the public spoils.

The time just preceding an election is a season of *Saturnalia*, when the distinctions of rank are laid aside, and every cajolery, and every artifice that can help to turn the scale of suffrage, is thought fair. Sincere and well deserved as is the contempt which the Slaveholders feel for their Northern vassals, and sure as they are of their substantial support of that institution, which, as the pious Recorder of New Orleans said, "is not less dear to the people of the South than Religion itself," still it is permissible so to manage matters as to secure the Northern votes for this or the other of the candidates the South may select. The question of the admission of Texas was one out of which, in the slang of the day, capital could be made, on one side or the other. An impression, much exaggerated, prevailed that a degree of opposition to the measure obtained among the people of the North, which would be likely to interfere with the regular party arrangements. After waiting till the last moment to take advantage of the first move of his antagonist, each of the two prominent Candidates almost simultaneously published opinions adverse to immediate Annexation. This seemed at first to place the competitors on equal terms, and to give them a fair start. But there was this great and fatal difference between the two cases. THE ONE WAS A SLAVEHOLDER, AND THE OTHER WAS NOT. A degree of latitudinarianism of opinion might be allowed in a man identified with the institution, which could not be tolerated in one separated from it by a few degrees of latitude. On this pretence, Mr. Van Buren was rejected, while Mr. Clay was accepted, though both might seem to stand in the same condemnation. I say, on this pretence, for I have no belief that Mr. Van Buren could have purchased the nomination by any compliances on this subject. I believe that the time is gone by, (thanks to the Abolitionists!) when the Slave Power will permit any Northern man, whatever, to be nominated for the Presidency. Be this as it may, he was rejected, and Mr. Polk received the nomination. He is the candidate for the immediate Annexationists—and his chance is all the better for having a definite measure, believed to be vital to the interests of the South, for a rallying cry. His supporters are in earnest, which is more than many of their opponents are, and this circumstance adds materially to his probabilities of success.

But it is hardly worth while to expend much speculation upon this matter. It is a mystery the heart of which is hardly worth the plucking out. Whatever it means, of one thing we may be sure, that "it is *miching malicho*, it means mischief." Nor is it of much consequence which is the successful candidate, as far forth as this matter is concerned. If the Slavery Party want Texas, it will have her, let who will reign as its Viceroy over us. All the grace that Mr. Clay himself offers us is that granted to Ulysses by Polyphemus, of being devoured a little later than was at first proposed. His letter, as also that of Mr. Van Buren, though disapproving of immediate Annexation, still leaves a way open through which may be driven, not merely a coach and six, but all Texas and her twenty-five thousand slaves. Though each of those letters were represented by the partisans of the writers as a Pandora's box of evils to the brave philo-texans, still *Hope* was left behind to comfort them. Though the convenient season is not yet arrived for the auspicious wedlock that is to make two lovers happy, still it may yet arrive, and perhaps may soon be here. As soon as the present distress is over, and the battle either lost or won, the question may be brought to a speedy arbitrement. Our masters have indeed wasted a world of pains. They have launched themselves on a sea of troubles to very little purpose. They might just as well as not have had Texas comfortably wedded to the United States—bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh—before this time. But a few months', or even a year or two's delay, is not of fatal moment. A true passion is only strengthened by absence. When the auspicious hour arrives for the Union, not even Senator Choate, though backed by Puffendorf, Groting, and Vattel, can forbid the banns. Not all his ingenuity, so ably displayed in urging all reasons against the Annexation, excepting the chief one—like the performance of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted *by particular desire*,—can argue the seal from off the marriage settlement, or unsay the mystic rite that will have made the twain one. Nor will the marriage create any serious domestic discrepancies among the step-children; at least, if it be effected soon. A few years may work a change in their dispositions. To be sure, the debts of the bride must be assumed; but what are twenty-two millions for the benefit of Universal Slavery, to us who have already expended forty millions, to catch two or three hundred runaway negroes for the Florida planters! There need be no uneasiness on this head. No undutiful rebellion need be apprehended. The North may grumble a little, but it will submit.

There is, to be sure, one contingency which the enemies of Slavery have not yet contemplated. And that is what they shall do, in case the South should decide that *it does not want Texas, and will not have her!* Whether the general rule, which seldom if ever fails, of doing the very opposite of what the enemy desires, should lead us, in such case, to demand the Annexation ourselves, is a grave question, which requires deliberation. The present aspect of affairs, however, does not press this question home upon us at the present moment. When it fairly presents itself we shall be ready to meet it.

I cannot think so ill of the intelligence of the Slavery Party, as to suppose that they really believe that they will meet with any serious opposition from the North to the accomplishment of this scheme. They have profited but little by the experience of the last fifty years, if they have not learned that they can do what they please with us. They can hardly be simple enough to be frightened from their propriety by the vaporing, (so very little as it has been,) of the Northern presses and legislatures. There is but one word that the South fears from the lips of the North—and that is DISSOLUTION. That word they have have not heard yet from the high places of the North. Had the alternative of NO ANNEXATION OR DISSOLUTION, been fairly presented to the South by the single State of Massachusetts, instead of its lukewarm resolutions, and its pitiful endurance of its recreant Senators, the project of Annexation would never have been matured. When the North is in earnest, the South will be sure to succumb. The tyrant always yields when the Standing-Army is in the opposition. The two hundred and fifty thousand lords of the land would acknowledge their weakness in the earnest presence of their rebellious Janissaries, of their revolted Præterian Bands. The time is coming, yea is even at the door, when that issue will be made up by the Northern people. The revolution is begun, and it cannot, in the nature of things, go backwards. It will strike off the fetters from the limbs of the slave, or it will free our own from the shackles of the Constitution, and leave the slaves to vindicate their own rights, as they see best, without the hostile interference of the North. But that time is not yet. The spirit of resistance to tyranny is not yet sufficiently aroused in the breasts of the people, though it already stirs and heaves towards the awakening. When that hour of awakening arrives, a voice will be uttered forth such as makes tyrants tremble and slaves rejoice. The people of the North have but to declare that they will no longer be partakers of this wickedness, and to demand an instant separation from it, and at the word, the darkness that overshadows the land will flee away, the incongruous element of Slavery will be extinguished, and Peace and Order will preside over the birth of a new Commonwealth, which, if not perfect, will yet approach more nearly than any which the world has yet seen to the fulfillment of that vision of a true Republic which has, in all time cheered, in their extremity the souls of the heroes and martyrs of the race.—Q.

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM.

I regret very much to see by the last number of this paper, that, for want of funds, the brave little Herald,—little only in stature,—must cease for a season its warning notes of the stealthy advances of the foe, its urgent and cheering battle-cry, and its joyful announcement of each new victory. Anti-Slavery can't bear the loss of any of her soldiers, and least of all a so brave and faithful one as this, who has so long and so signally spread confusion and dismay in the ranks of those who have arrayed themselves on the side of our powerful and malignant enemy. We need more help, not less. Each moment is a crisis, in a cause like ours, and ever will be till the last moment,—the last and glorious crisis, when men shall wait the final death-struggle of the monster we have so long grappled with. We cannot spare the Herald.

The character of the Herald has been peculiarly its own. It has been no imitator, and none other has partaken of its peculiarities. Sublime in its simplicity, and beautiful in its perfect truthfulness, it has done the work given it to do, in singleness of heart, and with an earnestness of purpose, which has stamped it with the noble singularity which belongs to every man who speaks his honest thought. It has seemed to have been nourished by the free and invigorating air of the mountains wherein it had its birth, and has lived so long, till it has become not less marked than its own grand home. I do not mean to say that it has *lived on air*,—though that were almost true—but that the spirit of Freedom which we love to think is the birthright of a land of mountains, of granite rocks, and noble forest, and is the nurse of all its children, has made the Herald its own peculiar child, till it has grown, to be there, the very Genius of Anti-Slavery. Unbending in its integrity, unswerving in its advocacy of truth, self-sacrificing in the cause it has espoused, and unremitting in its labors, it has borne, and toiled, and suffered, neither hoping for, nor receiving reward, except it be in the approval of a good conscience,—the highest indeed that could be given it, but not as the world reckons. But its epitaph is not yet to be written, nor its apotheosis sung, and from me it needs no word of praise. But for the honor of New Hampshire it must be sustained. For love of itself it should not be suffered to languish. For the cause's sake—the charmed words that mean so much, and appeal so strongly to all true-hearted abolitionists,—it must live, and do its work now, in the very high-noon and heat of our labor. None other can fill its place in our ranks, and the broken columns cannot close and hide the loss. New Hampshire needs, and must have her Herald, if she would be true to her highest want; and let it not be said, to her shame, that she is weary and faints. But let it rather be said to her honor—if she needs that—to her Anti-Slavery integrity at any rate, that for the slave's sake, and for her own, she would not permit for a single fortnight, the paper which should be their boast, languish for support.—G.

NOTICE.

It is not impossible that mistakes may still occur in mailing the Standard from this office, and when they do, I earnestly request that immediate notice may be given me, by the Postmaster at the office where they should be sent. Our friends will have patience with me for any delinquencies of this kind, remembering that it is difficult, immediately, and perfectly, to accustom ourselves to duties, of which we have heretofore had no experience. No complaints have yet been made, and I trust there will be no necessity for them, but should there be, let them be made promptly.

All the errors of the past, whether in the accounts, or in the mailing of the papers, are being corrected, as last as they are made known to me.

I will thank all persons to whom papers have been heretofore sent gratuitously, by request of some of the agents, in the hope that such persons would ultimately become subscribers, to give immediate notice if they wish the Standard sent to them, on the terms which they will find at the head of the first page.

To delinquent subscribers of long standing, I would announce that a Black List is about to be opened, on which I wish to place as few names as possible, and the owners of these, I trust, will take immediate measures to have them erased.

Those who are in arrears for the last year, I would invite to a speedy settlement, and urge others from whom nothing is due for the past, to send in their subscriptions for the ensuing year.

And finally, I would urge most strongly upon the attention of the friends everywhere, the duty of taking some effective measures whereby the circulation of the Standard may be increased. Let agents be appointed by local Societies to canvass town and School districts, and let every member of the American Society, and its auxiliaries, deem it a peculiar duty to do something to put the organ of the Society into the hands of their neighbors.

S. H. GAY.

REPORT OF THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

(*Continued.*)

The resolutions embodying the sentiment NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, having been brought forward by the business committee, the first who spoke was,

Mr. MELLEN. I coincide with the general views of Slavery taken in these resolutions, but I differ entirely in so far as the United States Constitution is concerned. That that instrument sanctions Slavery, is one of the greatest falsehoods that ever was imposed upon a sensible community. It was not in the mind or intention of our forefathers to do so. They thought it would cease by the operation of the Constitution. I stand not here as the representative of any party, yet there is in this land a body of people who have adopted my idea, and who have increased and are increasing to that extent that they will shortly have the control of this nation.

The resolution which I have prepared as expressing what I believe to be the true idea is this. [For this resolution the reader is referred to the Standard of June 13th.]

Observe the various clauses of the Constitution which are claimed to sustain Slavery, and you will find that they ought not to be made to bear any such construction. The very clause which fixes the basis of representation, what is it but the highest political premium to the South to emancipate her slaves? Instead of a representation of three-fifths, she might have the whole of her population represented. She might have one hundred representatives on the floor where she now has twenty-five. Does not this very clause show the intention ultimately to break up the system of Slavery?

It is a remarkable fact that the provision for the writ of Habeas Corpus comes immediately after the provision for "the importation of persons." Could any man be a slave, if the provisions of that *writ* were carried out? Can any man take that away? The slave has been surrounded by circumstances to prevent his taking advantage of that writ. It is the great guilt of the North and the South that they have not proclaimed to the slave the rights which the Constitution secures to him:—that they have not enlightened his darkness, so that he may take advantage of them. The North expected that the South of her own accord would do it. The South replied that their enlightenment would lead to the cutting of throats, and up to this hour they have kept silence; and now that we realize the necessity, I say it is time to arouse them. I say to the North, "Arouse *yourselves!*" You also must come under the yoke if you do not. I repeat it, this instrument does not guarantee Slavery, but if carried out, would abolish it.

Mr. DOUGLASS moved that Mr. Mellen's resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. CLAPP suggested that it would not be necessary. Our object was discussion, and this resolution did but express the opposite view to the ones first read. Let us entertain the whole.

[Mr. BURLEIGH spoke with great effect amid continual applause, but the report, having been mislaid, cannot now appear.]

ABIGAIL FOLSOM spoke to the same effect as before, dwelling particularly on Mr. Buffum's treatment of Mr. Lamson, at Faneuil Hall.

Mr. BUFFUM. For the information of such of the audience as may not be aware of the facts, I will occupy a moment in explanation. The "outrage" that Mrs. Folsom alludes to, was simply this: When the person who has the charge of the building was about to close it, after the adjournment of the meeting, last winter, he found Mr. Lamson still wandering round the Hall. I assisted the man in leading him down stairs, with perfect kindness, as I ought to do. That's what Mrs. Folsom alludes to, when she calls me a savage, &c. &c.

ABIGAIL FOLSOM continued, at short intervals, on the same topics—the sinfulness of appointing committees, and the outrages committed on herself and Mr. Lamson; and the audience, in despair, began each one to converse with his nearest neighbor.

Mr. BUFFUM. It has been said that "Music hath charms to move a *savage* breast," and therefore I am glad to see that our friends, the Hutchinsons, are about to give us a song.

[The Hutchinson Family here stood up to sing, Mrs. Folsom remonstrating against it; and, calling upon the people as she went out, "I charge you not to listen to their syren songs!"— left the house. At the close of the song, Mr. Garrison made his way through the crowd, to the platform.]

Mr. GARRISON. Mr. President, what has just taken place in this audience? I should be led to think by what I heard round the door, as I entered, that the enemies of our cause greatly dreaded despotism, and the suppression of Free Speech! I wish to tell them, however much they may enjoy the interruption, or despise the scruples of men who reverence freedom to so high a degree as to forego their own, rather than infringe on that of others, by hasty or mistaken decision, even in such a case as that of this unfortunate woman;—however much temporary inconvenience she may occasion;—however much they may feel inclined to take advantage of it for the purpose of misrepresenting it;—I wish to tell them that we still claim to have the best, and the safest meetings of all that are held in the land. With Freedom, there is no danger at all. Whatever excesses are observable as attendant on her career, they are but the temporary casualties that attend the fertilizing floods, when spring unlocks them. This is the illustration of another, and I think it exceedingly pertinent. What, said he, is the state of things in winter? All nature lies in desolation and death. The earth is bound in frost, and the plough must lie idle. By and by, the sun mounts higher in the heavens—the ice melts—the warm rains descend upon the hills, and the full streams rush onward through the land. But in their course, they chance to carry away, here and there, a bank or a bridge. What should we say to the sanity of the man who should exclaim, "Oh, it is all in consequence of the spring,—the ice *had* to melt—the streams *had* to rise—give us rather perpetual winter!" Yet that man would be, in point of sanity, on a par with him who should say, "How terrible is the spring of Anti-Slavery, and this summer of reform! don't you see how dangerous is its flood? Why, here it sweeps away an old church, (applause,) and there an old barn,—(laughter and applause,) how singular—how dangerous—how fanatical!—Slavery forever!"

My friends, our principles and our cause are of God; and we have but to rely on them with immoveable patience, and continual effort, and whether our trials be great or small, we shall succeed in our purpose.

[The first session here terminated.]

Tuesday Afternoon—Second Session.

AMASA WALKER. Mr. President, I do not know that I have any right to speak here, this afternoon; for though an abolitionist, I have not been for many years a member of any Anti-Slavery organization. (Go on! Go on!) I wish to speak as a man addressing my fellow-men. I am deeply interested in the resolution under discussion, for it assumes that it is not right for any abolitionist to act under the United States Constitution. This touches every one who believes himself or herself an abolitionist. I dissent from this;—it is well that some should dissent, in order to insure full discussion. I am not afraid of the consequences of discussion, and am happy to see on this platform men of so much vigor of mind and ability, ready to present the affirmative side of the question. An abolitionist is one who desires the abolition of Slavery; if it cannot be abolished without dissolving the Union, *then* our duty is clear to dissolve it.

There is an error and there is a truth in the resolution now before us. Slaveholders acquire, by holding slaves, an organization, which rides rough-shod over free principles. That's the truth in the resolution; while, to say that we are to go for dissolution as a means of abolishing Slavery, is, in my opinion, the error of the resolution. The Union is founded on the Constitution. If Slavery were abolished to-morrow, would it be necessary to change the Constitution? It was worded at the time so as to preclude such a necessity. Sir, our fathers were more modest, and had more sense of shame than some have given them credit for. They were ashamed to put the words Slave or Slavery in the Constitution; and you will not find them there. The instrument will need no change when Slavery is abolished.

But the Constitution, it may be said, does in fact recognize Slavery. I contend that all that can be claimed is an allowance that it should exist temporarily. Even the South at the time of its formation claimed nothing more.

Particular stress is laid on the article which makes provision for the return of persons held to service or labor, as containing a recognition of Slavery. Slavery to be sure exists under it, but it covers six other different points, without any reference to Slavery. There, for instance, is the signer of a bail-bond; and is it a recognition of Slavery to say what the Constitution does, of persons held to labor and service, when the classes so held are so various and so numerous? I maintain that it is not.

It is a grave proposition which these resolutions contain. In a case like the present, from what quarter should it come? Not from us surely, for there is no cause why we should ask for the dissolution of the Union. We can absolve ourselves from Slavery without it, nay, we have half done it already. Massachusetts has declared by the Legislation brought about through the means of the Latimer case, that we will have nothing to do with Slavery. Now, if we go on, and go farther, (and who can doubt that we shall?) within ten years, if not put down by insurrection, Slavery must die legally.

But we shall be told, it may be said by the South, "you're bound by the Constitution to aid us in keeping down our slaves." "Gentlemen, I do not understand it thus. The Slaves are *things*; and so we *cannot* understand it thus. "They think the Slaves cattle: Well; are we bound, Constitutionally, to take care of the Southern *cattle!* "but, no! they think they are men!" Then by the Declaration of Independence they have a right to their freedom! That's a fair bargain?

[Applause from the galleries.]

Where then, is the necessity for *us* to call for a dissolution? We are all at liberty, and if the Southerners think fit to go, why let them go. Let us treat them like unfortunate brothers; for if ever men were to be pitied, it is they; recreant as they are to the great cause of Liberty which they profess to love.

We should apply to them the true Washingtonian principle which we have learned. Why tell them we'll cut them off, and keep them out of the Union? It is a Union for all good purposes, and when they claim it for the accomplishment of bad ones, why we'll tell them that we've passed a resolution, that *We* don't understand it so. Mere talk about dissolution will not serve the purpose. Let the South have a monopoly, of that. I have a good deal of come-out-ism in me, but it will not extend to coming out of the Union, at all events. Since travelling in Europe, and seeing, as I have done, the equally terrible condition of the oppressed classes there, and seeing also that the Union is the star of hope to those who are struggling for liberty, I feel the less inclined to such a course. When I see it to be duty, however, I shall not fail to do it. I am sensible that in declining to do it, I am opposing men of as clear moral vision, and as high a sense of duty as I have ever known. I give way to my friend here, (Mr. Burleigh,) the sight of whom reminds me, that, having been interrupted by Mrs. Folsom this morning, he is entitled to the floor; though I suppose he means to use it to overturn my argument if he can.

(*To be Continued.*)

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that news by the way of New Orleans has been received from Mexico, announcing that Congress has been ordered to hold an extraordinary session. Among other important points in which that body is to be engaged, is this:

In empowering the Government to procure ample pecuniary means, and everything else which may be deemed necessary, in order that Mexico may recover Texas, and preserve the entire national domain.

The Intelligencer further says:

The Diario is filled, for the most part, with Government documents and articles upon the all-engrossing subject of the Annexation of Texas to the United States. The Mexican editors, one and all, say that Texas always was, and always shall be, part and parcel of the Republic, and that the people will contend to the death, before an inch of territory will be relinquished.

A letter dated to Vera Cruz, June 3d, to the New Orleans Picayune, says that Col. Thompson is on his way home, not having been successful in his mission, "the Mexican Government having repeated its former declaration, that if Texas is annexed, she, Mexico, declares war."

Letters from Senor Bocanegra, to General Almonte, and published in the Spanish journal of this city, declare,

"In the most emphatic terms, that Mexico will never assent to the Annexation—that the Government, and the nation, are immovably determined to resist the project, and reject all proposals for its consummation, whether accompanied, or not, by offers of compensation. And General Almonte is authorized and instructed to contradict, in the most formal manner, any assertion or intimation of a different character."—*Express.*

Despatches have been received from Mexico, at Washington, by a special messenger, but their character is not known.

An expedition has been recently set on foot in New Orleans to invade and revolutionize the Mexican Province of Tobasco. The leader is one Sentmanat, formerly Governor of the Province, but now an exile. At last accounts these banditti were fairly embarked and on their way to invade the territory of a power with which we profess to be at peace; and when Mexico shall charge us with such national scoundrelism, we shall again, as in the case of Texas, through some other truckling Secretary of State, call with indignation on Heaven and Earth, to witness our innocence, and all the people shall say amen. Should an expedition start from Portland to invade Canada, or Nova Scotia, our coward Government would very hastily find that no hostile movements could be permitted to go from her borders into those of a friendly power. But England is strong, and Mexico weak, and we haven't the magnanimity, nor common justice enough even, to do, in the one case, what our *fears* would compel us to do in the other.

TEXAS.

The latest intelligence from Texas is of little importance. From the New Orleans Tropic, we learn that the Galveston Civilian of the 25th ult. in commenting on the treaty correspondence, says that some circumstances are developed, "not calculated to give especial satisfaction to the people or Government of TEXAS," and among others, "the fact acknowledged by the Earl of Aberdeen, that England desired Mexico to make the abolition of slavery, a condition in the recognition of the independence of Texas," which it condemns by saying that "scarcely any proposition could be more revolting to our pride and self-respect as a nation."

The contest for the Presidency is conducted pretty sharply—the rival candidates are General Edward Burleson, and Dr. Anson Jones.

"The Galveston *Civilian* comments indignantly upon the declaration made by a correspondent in that city, of the New Orleans *Bulletin*, to the effect that Texas has not the elements of an independent existence, and must seek the aid of Great Britain, if that of the United States be refused to her. The editor declares such assertions unwarranted by facts and injurious to Texas as a nation."

CAMPBELL'S FOREIGN SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in Philadelphia, is to be merged, at the close of the present volume, in the Eclectic Magazine, published in this city. The object of both these periodicals has been the same,—to give a judicious selection of the best articles from the Foreign magazines. Campbell's has earned a well-deserved reputation, for the good taste and judgment with which it has been conducted, and the embellishments which have adorned it. We shall miss its visits, and the more because few book-publishers deem an Anti-Slavery paper worth the usual courtesy of an exchange. We feel indebted to Mr. Campbell for his kindness.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.

Will all the Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, now in the field—all the General Agents of auxiliary State Societies—and all the friends, whether lecturers or not, give to us, AS OFTEN AS THEY CAN, whatever of general interest may occur during their labors, or in their neighborhoods? We shall be glad to devote a column or two, each week, to such communications, that we may make the paper more useful to them by this exchange of "experiences," more interesting to all the readers, and of more effectual service to the cause.

MISSING NUMBER.—Will some one, who has it to spare, send us No. 38, of the last volume of the Standard, to make our set complete?

J. C. RAY, of New Bedford, one of the Financial Committee at the last Annual Meeting, asks that the following credits may be given: W. E. Channing, $2, instead of $1, as before published; and William Marjoram, $1.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. GIDDINGS for his Speech on the Annexation of Texas, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 21st of MAY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For the Standard, from June 4th, to June 15th, 1844.

[Omitted last week for want of room.]

William McKim, New York,		$1 00
William Lynn, Poughkeepsie, New-York,		2 00
Richard Merritt, Stanfordville,		2 00
Erastus Fay, Chester-factory, Massachusetts,		2 00
John Lundy, Sycamore, Crawford county, Ohio,		2 00
Avary F. Slade, Somerset, Massachusetts,		2 00
John Allen, jr. Brooklyn, Connecticut,		2 00
W. G. Fitch, New Haven, Connecticut,		1 00
Elbridge Sprague, Abington, Massachusetts,		2 00
Brackett Bowen, do. do.		2 00
J. Baxter, Boston,		2 00
Benjamin Breed, Great Falls, New Hampshire,		2 00
The "Disciple," Dover, New Hampshire,		1 00
Eliza H. Scott, Leatherwood, Guernsey co. Ohio,		1 00
John Hall, New-York,		50
Martha Ann Griffith, West Grove, Pennsylvania,		5 00
Barney Corse, New-York,		2 00
W. Persons, Providence, Rhode Island,		1 50
Alphonso R. Janes, do. do.		75
A. Jones, Amhurst, New Hampshire,		1 25
J. R. Ames, Albany, New-York.		2 00
do do for Young Men's Association, Albany,		2 00
Oliver Keese, C. W. H. Keese, Parmela Keese, T. B. Watson, Thomas Smith, John H. Barker,	Peru, New-York,	10 00
E. Stebbins, South Wilbraham, Massachusetts,		2 00
Abraham Banker, Richmond, Indiana,		5 00
Asa Cadwallader, Mount Pleasant, Ohio,		2 00
John Read, Bristol, Connecticut,		2 00
Ann H. Cotton, Boston,		2 00
Samuel May, Leicester, Massachusetts,		2 00
Austin Flint, do. do.		2 00
Eliza C. Clapp, do. do.		2 00
Jacob Holmes, do. do.		2 00
Mary G. Chapman, Boston,		2 00
Sarah G. Andrews, Bradford, New Hampshire,		2 00
R. F. Wallcut, Boston,		2 00
		$76 00

Donations.

Simon Steere, Smithfield, Rhode Island,		4 00
Rebecca B. Aldrich, Gloucester, Rhode Island,		1 00
Catharine S. Brown, Albany, (omitted from annual Meeting,)		1 00
Eliza Lee Follen, West Roxbury, (pledge,)		25 00
Susan C. Cabot do. do.		10 00
Charles White, Boston,		10 00
Ann Page, do.		1 00
J. E. Goodrich, Watertown,		1 00
Collection at the Lynn Convention, by Frederic Douglass,		27 69
do. at Danvers, do.		4 50
do. at Concord, Massachusetts do.		4 07
Concord, Massachusetts Female Anti-Slavery Society, in part for pledge,		15 00
Joshua P. Blanchard, Boston,		5 00
M. C. Blanchard, do.	By Joshua P. Blanchard,	2 00
M. H. Hunt, do.		2 00
M. Coffin, do.		2 00
E. H. Colton, do.		2 00
W. P. Atkinson, Brookline, Massachusetts,		3 00
Andrew Robeson, New Bedford Massachusetts,		200 00
Total, $396 26.		$320 26

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

Names of donors at the New England Convention, which were not received in time to publish with the acknowledgment of the whole amount contributed:

Mrs. A. Fairbanks, $2; Elbridge Sprague, $1; Harriet E. Davis, $1; W. P. Atkinson, $2; E. S. Wilson, 87c.; Wm. Stevens, $1; Martha Barker, 50c.; Wm. P. Sargent, $10; Wm. Ashby, Jr. $10; Ann Q. Thaxter, $3; Thomas Proctor, 25c.; Eliza J. Kenney, $1; Louisa R. Beal, $1; S. Holby, $1; Susan Clark, $1; C. Russell, $3; S. N. Swazy, $1; Almira Wilson, 50c.; E. Hobart, Jr. $1; Asa Brett, 50c.; C. Anthony, $3; E. Y. Perry, $1; Joshua Prouty, $1; N. P. Ellsworth, $1; E. B. Colver, $5; Mrs. Fowler, 50c; John Pierpont, $2; Joshua Coolridge, $1; James S. Anthony, $2; Elias Richards, $2; J. B. Swanton, Jr. $5; S. B. Randall, $1; H. A. Morse, $3; Moses A. Paul, $1; Wm. Sears, $1; Mary Willey, 50c.; David Hinkley, $5; Stillman Lothrop, $10; Charles Hosmer, $5; M. L. Gardiner, $1; Lydia R. Putnam, $1; Amos White, $1; John Clement, $1; Nancy R. Harmon, 50c.; E. F. Bigelow, $5; E. Howett, $1; M. H. Pool, $1; N. B. Spooner, $5; E. L. Capron, $1; R. Goss, $1; Sarah Bacon, $1; I. S. Smith, $1; R. Baxter, $1; R. Y. Pool, 50c.; Joshua Messinger, 50c.; G. W. Gilmer, 25c.; Sarah B. Stanley, 50c.; Jesse Ames, $1; John Cushing, $1; J. A. Reynolds, $1; Wm. T. Russell, 50c.; Louisa A. Allen, $2; John L. Clark, $1; David Nelson, 50; Edwin Scarborough, $1; Rachel Smith, $1; R. S. Bennett, $2; John Curtis, $1; Samuel Dyer, $1; G. Doughty, $1; Mary Page, $1; James Campbell, $1; A. Williams, 25c.; Moses Sawin, $1; M. G. Chapman, $3; Z. Ober, $2; Daniel Mitchell, 3; Samuel Gilmore, 50c.; W. T. Russell, 50c.; Wm. Ashby, 5; Edmund Savord, $1; Hannah B. Shove, $1; Harriet Crowninshield, $1; Mary Cassey, $1; L. H. Bowker, $1; Nathan Webster, $1; Wm. Shaw, $1; Jarvis Lewis, $1; Wm. Ashby, Jr. $1; Mary Richards, 25c; Mary W. Green, $1; Susan F. Gurney, 25c; Samuel Haines, 50c; John Noyes, Jr. 25c; C. S. Nichols, $1; W. Hill, $1; L. Morse, $1; Mary E. Clark, 50c.

NOTICES.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM RALLY.

On the 4th of July, next, the Windham County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a meeting on Canterbury Green, opposite to the premises formerly occupied by Prudence Crandel. We entreat all the inflexible friends of equal rights, in the regions round about us, to consider their presence indispensible at that meeting.

C. C. Burleigh is expected to be in attendance.

The meeting will be called to order at ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES B. WHITCOMB, Sec'y.

Brooklyn, Connecticut, June 27th 1844.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Universalist Meeting-house in *Hanson*, on Thursday, the 4th of July, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

All persons friendly, or otherwise, are respectfully invited to be present, and take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

SAMUEL DYER, *Secretary.*

S. Abington, June 27, 1844.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The tenth annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at Methuen, on Friday and Saturday, 28th and 29th instant.

Let there be a mighty gathering of the true and the faithful. Fidelity and perseverance will ensure us the victory.

MARY P. KENNY, *Secretary.*

Salem, June 27, 1844.

ANTI-SLAVERY PIC NIC.

The Andover (West Parish) Anti-Slavery Society intend to celebrate the coming 4th of July with a Pic Nic in a grove near the Frye Village.

All true-hearted abolitionists, without distinction, are most cordially invited to co-operate with us, that we may bear our united testimony that we love the down-trodden slave, better than either sect or party.

As the collation will be free to all, we look to the friends of the slave in particular, and to the public in general, for provisions, which will be gratefully received by the Committee.

It is expected that Rev. Mr. Dow, of Andover, and others, will address us on that occasion.

WESTERN NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Ladies of the Western New-York Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a Fair in Buffalo, on the fourth of next month, (July.) The object of this Fair will be, to raise the necessary funds for the dissemination of true Anti-Slavery principles in this section, and to assist those who are now laboring in the blessed cause of proclaiming liberty to the Captive.

Rebecca Capron,	*Abigail Bush,*
Mary Cooper,	*Ann Pound,*
Eliza Cooper,	*Amy Post,*
Sarah D. Fish,	*Almeda Brathwait,*
Delia Eger,	*Mary B. Fish,*
Catharine A. Fish,	*Elizabeth G. Curtiss,*
Rhoda Degarmo,	*Ann Brown,*
Sarah A. Burtis,	*Sarah L. Hallowell,*
Elizabeth Colman,	*Mary H. Hallowell,*
Betsy Brown,	*Rosana Grover,*

Mary Dale.

MEETING AT HOLLISTON.

The friends of the slave will hold a meeting on the 4th of July, in the village of Holliston. It will be a free gathering "without pomp or circumstance." Let the true and faithful come together and lay upon Liberty's altar the heart's best affections. There will public speaking at 2 o'clock, P. M.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Dear friends and fellow laborers.—With hopeful hearts, we have commenced our preparations for our next annual fair, resolved that it shall be greatly superior to that of the last year. For the accomplishment of this purpose, we are dependent upon you. Will you not give us ample proof that we have not relied upon you in v

Poetry.

THE WATER! THE WATER!

BY MOTHERWELL.

The Water! the Water!
The joyous brook for me,
That tuneth, through the quiet night,
Its ever-living glee.
The Water! the Water!
That sleepless merry heart,
Which gurgles on unstintedly,
And loveth to impart
To all around it some small measure
Of its own most perfect pleasure.

The Water! the Water!
The gentle stream for me,
That gushes from the old gray stone,
Beside the alder tree.
The Water! the Water!
That ever-bubbling spring
I loved and looked on while a child,
In deepest wondering,—
And asked it whence it came and went,
And when its treasures would be spent.

The Water! the Water!
The merry, wanton brook,
That bent itself to pleasure me,
Like mine own shepherd crook.
The Water! the Water!
That sang so sweet at noon,
And sweeter still all night, to win
Smiles from the pale proud moon,
And from the little fairy faces
That gleam in heaven's remotest places.

The water! the Water!
The dear and blessed thing,
That all day fed the little flowers
On its banks blossoming.
The Water! the Water!
That murmured in my ear,
Hymns of a saint-like purity,
That angels well might hear;
And whisper, in the gates of Heaven,
How meek a pilgrim had been shriven.

The Water! the Water!
Where I have shed salt tears,
In loneliness and friendliness,
A thing of tender years.
The Water! the Water!
Where I have happy been,
And showered upon its bosom flowers
Culled from each meadow green,
And idly hoped my life would be
So crowned by love's idolatry.

The Water! the Water!
My heart yet burns to think
How cool thy fountain sparkled forth,
For parched lip to drink.
The Water! the Water!
Of mine own native glen;
The gladsome tongue I oft have heard,
But ne'er shall hear again;
Though fancy fills my ear for aye
With sounds that live so far away!

The Water! the Water!
The mild and glassy wave,
Upon whose broomy banks I've longed
To find my silent grave.
The Water! the Water!
O blessed to me thou art;
Thus sounding in life's solitude,
The music of my heart,
And filling it despite of sadness,
With dreamings of departed gladness.

The Water! the Water!
The mournful pensive tone,
That whispered to my heart how soon
This weary life was done.
The Water! the Water!
That rolled so bright and free,
And bade me mark how beautiful
Was its soul's purity;
And how it glanced to heaven its wave,
As wandering on it sought its grave.

THE SLEEP.

BY ELIZABETH B. BARRETT.

He giveth His beloved Sleep.—PSALM CXXVII. v. 2.

Of all the thoughts of God that are
Borne inward unto souls afar,
Along the Psalmist's music deep—
Now tell me if there any is,
For gift, or grace, surpassing this—
"He giveth His beloved Sleep"?

What would we give to our beloved?
The hero's heart, to be unmoved—
The poet's star-tuned harp, to sweep—
The Senate's shout to patriot vows—
The monarch's crown, to light the brows?
"He giveth *His* beloved, sleep."

What do we give to our beloved?
A little faith all undisproved—
A little dust, to overweep—
And bitter memories, to make
The whole earth blasted for our sake!
"He giveth His beloved, sleep."

"Sleep, soft, beloved!" we sometimes say,
But have no tune to charm away
Sad dreams that through the eyelids creep:
But never doleful dream again
Shall break the happy slumber, when
"He giveth *His* beloved, sleep."

O earth, so full of dreary noises!
O men, with wailing in your voices!
O delvèd gold, the wailer's heap!
O strife, O curse, that o'er it fall!
God makes a silence through your all,
And giveth His beloved, sleep!

His dews drop nightly on the hill;
His cloud above it saileth still,
Though on its slope men toil and reap!
More softly than the dew is shed,
Or cloud is floated over head,
"He giveth His beloved, sleep!"

Few men may wonder while they scan
A living, thinking, feeling man,
In such a rest his heart to keep;
But angels say—and through the word
I ween their blessed smile is *heard*—
"He giveth His beloved, sleep"!

For me my heart that erst did go
Most like a tired child at a show,
That sees through tears the jugglers leap—
Would now its wearied vision close,
Would childlike on *His* love repose,
Who giveth His beloved, sleep!

And, friends!—dear friends!—when it shall be
That this dear breath is gone from me,
And round my bier ye come to weep—
Let one, most loving of you all,
Say, "Not a tear must o'er her fall—
He giveth His beloved, sleep!"

Miscellany.

MISS E. B. BARRETT AND MRS. NORTON.

FROM "A NEW SPIRIT OF THE AGE."

Flower of the Soul! emblem of sentient Thoughts,
With prayer on prayer to chorded harps ascending,
Till at the clouded Portals, humbly bending,
They, like the holy Martyrs' pale cohorts,
Wait solemnly—while sounds of dew descending
Their presence recognize, approve, and bless:—
Flower! shedding fragrance from a dark recess,
Thy roots lie passive on this mortal soil;
Thy beauty blooms on high—serene beyond our coil!"

"As one who drinks from a charmed cup
Of foaming and sparkling and murmuring wine,
Which a mighty Enchantress, filling up,
Invites to love with her lips divine."—SHELLEY.

"Thy Mind shines through thee like a radiant sun,
Although thy body be a beauteous cloud."
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

It is anything but handsome toward those who were criticised, or fair towards the adventurous critic, to regard, as some have done, the article on "Modern English Poetesses," which appeared a few years ago in the "Quarterly Review," as a tribute merely of admiration. It was a tribute of justice; and hardly that, because nine ladies were reviewed, of very different kind and degree of merit, all in the same article. Eight were allowed to wear their laurels; the ninth fell a victim. Passing over the victim, who shall be nameless, we will say, that the poetical genius, the impassioned fervor, the knowledge of human nature and of society, of books, of languages, of all that is implied by the term of accomplishment, and, "though last, not least," the highly-cultivated talent in the poetic art, displayed by the other eight, are such as to entitle them to a higher position than several of the "received" poets of the past and present centuries.

The list we have named comprises, Mrs. Norton; Miss E. B. Barrett; Maria del Occidente; Lady Northampton, (author of "Irene"); Caroline Southey; Miss Lowe; the author of "IX Poems;" Sara Coleridge; and one other, a lady of rank, whom it was a pity to introduce in company where she has no *claim* to rank. The review proposed to make a wreath of them after the manner of Meleager, and appropriately commenced with Mrs. Norton as "the *Rose*, or, if she like it, *Love-lies-a-bleeding*;" and Miss Barrett as "*Greek Valerian*, or *Ladder to Heaven*, or, if she pleases, *Wild Angelica*." The former lady is well known, personally, to a large and admiring circle, and is also extensively known to the reading public by her works. The latter lady, or "fair shade"—whichever she may be—is not known personally, to anybody, we had almost said; but her poetry is known to a highly intellectual class, and she "lives" in a constant correspondence with many of the most eminent persons of the time. When, however, we consider the many strange and ingenious conjectures that are made in after years, concerning authors who appeared but little among their cotemporaries, or of whose biography little is actually known, we should not be in the least surprised, could we but lift up our ear out of our grave a century hence, to hear some learned Thebans expressing shrewd doubts as to whether such an individual as Miss E. B. Barrett had ever really existed. Letters and notes, and exquisite English lyrics, and perhaps a few elegant Latin verses, and spirited translations from Æschylus, might all be discovered under that name; but this would not prove that such a lady had ever dwelt among us. Certain admirable and erudite prose articles on the "Greek Christians Poets," might likewise be ascertained by the exhumation of sundry private letters and documents, touching periodical literature, to have been from the hand of that same "Valerian;" but neither the poetry, nor the prose, nor the delightfully gossipping notes to fair friends, nor the frank correspondence with scholars, such as Lady Jane Grey might have written to Roger Ascham—no, not even if the great-grandson of some learned Jewish doctor could show a note in Hebrew (quite a likely thing really to be extant) with the same signature, darkly translated by four letters—nay, though he should display as a relic treasured in his family, the very pen, with its oblique Hebraic nib, that wrote it—not any one, nor all of those things could be sufficient to demonstrate the fact, that such a lady had really adorned the present century.

In such *chiaroscuro*, therefore, as circumstances permit, we will endeavor to offer sufficient grounds for our readers' belief, to the end that posterity may at least have the best authorities and precedents we can furnish. Confined entirely to her own apartment, and almost hermetically sealed, in consequence of some extremely delicate state of health, the poetess of whom we write is scarcely seen by any but her own family. But though thus separated from the world—and often, during many weeks at a time, in darkness almost equal to that of night, Miss Barrett has yet found means, by extraordinary inherent energies, to develop her inward nature; to give vent to the soul in a successful struggle with its destiny while on earth; and to attain and master more knowledge and accomplishments than are usually within the power of those of either sex who possess every adventitious opportunity, as well as health and industry. Six or seven years of this imprisonment she has now endured, not with vain repinings, though deeply conscious of the loss of external nature's beauty; but with resignation, with patience, with cheerfulness, and generous sympathies towards the world without; with indefatigable "work" by thought, by book, by the pen, and with devout faith, and adoration, and a high and hopeful waiting for the time when this mortal frame "putteth on immortality."

The period when a strong prejudice existed against learned ladies and "blues" has gone by, some time since; yet, in case any elderly objections may still exist on this score, or that some, even of the most liberal-minded readers, may entertain a degree of doubt, as to whether a certain austere exclusiveness and ungenial pedantry might infuse a slight tinge into the character of ladies possessing Miss Barrett's attainments, a few words may be added to prevent erroneous impressions on this score. Probably no living individual has a more extensive and diffuse acquaintance with literature—that of the present day inclusive—than Miss Barrett. Although she has read Plato, in the original, from beginning to end, and the Hebrew Bible from Genesis to Malachi, (nor suffered her course to be stopped by the Chaldean,) yet there is probably not a single good romance, of the most romantic kind, in whose marvellous and impossible scenes she has not delighted, over the fortunes of whose immaculate or incredible heroes and heroines she has not wept; nor a clever novel, or fanciful sketch of our own day, over the brightest pages of which she has not smiled inwardly, or laughed outright, just as their authors themselves would have desired. All of this, our readers may be assured that we believe to be as strictly authentic as the very existence of the lady in question, although, as we have already confessed, we have no absolute knowledge of this fact. But lest the reader should exclaim, "Then, *after all*, there really may be no such person!" we should bear witness to having been shown a letter of Miss Mitford's to a friend, from which it was plainly to be inferred that she had actually seen and conversed with her. The date has unfortunately escaped us.

We cannot admit that any picture, engraving, or other portrait of Mrs. Norton, with which the public has been favored, does full justice to the original; nevertheless they may be considered as likenesses, to a certain extent, and by reason of these, and her popular position as an authoress, any introductory remarks on the present occasion would be needless.

There are few poems which would be more acceptable to the majority of lovers of poetry than Mrs. Norton's "Dream," from which we make the following extract:—

"Oh! Twilight! Spirit that does render birth
To dim enchantments; melting heaven with earth,
Leaving on craggy hills and running streams
A softness like the atmosphere of dreams;
Thy hour to all is welcome! Faint and sweet
Thy light falls round the peasant's homeward feet,
Who, slow returning from his task of toil,
Sees the low sunset gild the cultured soil,
And, though such radiance round him brightly glows,
Marks the small spark his cottage window throws,
Still as his heart forestalls his weary pace,
Fondly he dreams of each familiar face,
Recalls the treasures of his narrow life,
His rosy children, and his sunburnt wife,
To whom, *his* coming is the chief event,
Of simple days in cheerful labor spent.
The rich man's chariot hath gone whirling past,
And these poor cottagers have only cast
One careless glance on all that show of pride,
Then to their tasks turn'd quietly aside;
But *him* they wait for, him they welcome home,
Fixed sentinels look forth to see him come;
The fagot sent for when the fire grew dim,
The frugal meal prepared, are all for him;
For him the watching of that sturdy boy,
For him those smiles of tenderness and joy,
For him—who plods his sauntering way along,
Whistling the fragment of some village song!"

The above is characteristic of a style in which Mrs. Norton excels, and it is a popular error to regard her solely as the poetess of impassioned personalities, great as she undoubtedly has shown herself in such delineations.

The next extract is from Miss Barrett's "Seraphim," where Ador, a seraph, exhorts Zerah not to linger nor look through the closed gate of heaven, after the Voice had said, "Go!"

"Thou—wherefore dost thou wait?
Oh! gaze not backward, brother mine;
The deep love in thy mystic eyne
Deepening inward, till is made
A copy of the earth-love shade—
Oh! gaze not through the gate!
God filleth heaven with God's own solitude
Till all its pavements glow!
His Godhead being no more subdued
By itself, to glories low
Which seraphs can sustain,
What if thou in gazing so,
Should behold but only one
Attribute, the veil undone—
And that the one to which we press
Nearest, for its gentleness—
Ay! His love!
How the deep ecstatic pain
Thy being's strength would capture!
Without a language for the rapture,
Without a music strong to come,
And set th' adoring free;
Forever, ever, wouldst thou be
Amid the general chorus dumb,—
God-stricken, in seraphic agony!—
Or, brother, what if on thine eyes
In vision bare should rise
The life-fount whence his hand did gather
With solitary force
Our immortalities!—
Straightway how thine own would wither,
Falter like a human breath,—
And *shrink into a point like death*,
By gazing on its source!

We cannot do better, we think, than attempt to display the different characteristics of the genius of the two highly-gifted women who form the subject of the present paper, by placing them in such harmonious juxtaposition, as may be most advantageous to both, and convey the clearest synthetical impression to the reader.

The prominent characteristics of these two poetesses may be designated as the struggles of woman towards happiness, and the struggles of a soul towards heaven. The one is oppressed with a sense of injustice, and feels the need of human love; the other is troubled with a sense of mortality, and aspires to indentify herself with etherial existences. The one has a certain tinge of morbid despondency taking the tone of complaint and the amplification of private griefs; the other too often displays an energetic morbidity on the subject of death, together with a certain predilection for "terrors." The imagination of Mrs. Norton is chiefly occupied with domestic feelings and images, and breathes melodious plaints or indignations over the desecrations of her sex's loveliness; that of Miss Barrett often wanders amidst the supernatural darkness of Calvary, sometimes with anguish and tears of blood, sometimes like one who echoes the songs of triumphal quires. Both possess not only great mental energies, but that description of strength which springs from a fine nature, and manifests itself in productions which evidently originated in genuine impulses of feeling. The subjects they both choose appear spontaneous, and not resulting from study or imitation, though cast into careful moulds of art. Both are excellent artists: the one in dealing with subjects of domestic interest; the other in designs from sacred subjects, poems of religious tendency, or of the supernatural world. Mrs. Norton is beautifully clear and intelligible in her narrative and course of thought and feeling; Miss Barrett has great inventiveness, but not an equal power in construction. The one is all womanhood; the other all wings. The one writes from the dictates of a human heart, in all the eloquence of beauty and individuality; the other like an inspired priestess—not without a most truthful heart, but a heart that is devoted to religion, and whose individuality is cast upward in the divine afflatus, and dissolved and carried off in the recipient breath of angelic ministrants.

Some of Mrs. Norton's songs for music are very lovely, and other of her lyrics have the qualities of sweetness and pathos to a touching and thrilling degree. One of the domestic poems in the "Dream and other poems," is a striking composition. The personal references in the miscellaneous poems are deep and true, and written with unaffected tenderness. She has contributed many prose tales, full of color and expression, to several of the Annuals; but these, together with her musical talents and editorial labors, are much too popularly known and admired to render any farther remarks that we could offer upon them at all requisite.

From the London Charivari.

THE COMIC BLACKSTONE.

OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

We come now to treat of Husband and Wife, and shall inquire, first, how marriages may be made, which will be interesting to lovers; secondly, how marriages may be dissolved, which will be interesting to unhappy couples; and lastly, what are the legal effects of marriage, which will be interesting to those who have extravagant wives, for whose debts the husbands are liable.

To make a marriage three things are required:—first, that the parties *will* marry; secondly, that they *can*; and thirdly, that they *do*; though to us it seems that if they *do*, it matters little whether they *will*, and that if they *will*, it is of little consequence whether they *can*; for if they *do*, they *do*; and if they *will*, they *must*; because where there is a *will*, there is a *way*, and therefore they *can* if they *choose*; and if they *don't*, it is because they *won't*, which brings us to the conclusion, that if they *do*, it is absurd to speculate whether they *will* or *can* marry.

It has been laid down very clearly in all the books, that in general all persons are able to marry unless they are unable; and the fine old constitutional maxim, that "a man may not marry his grandmother," ought to be written in letters of gold over every domestic hearth in the British dominions. There are some legal disabilities to a marriage, such as the slight impediment of being married already; and one or two obstacles, which are too well known to require dwelling on.

If a father's heart should happen to be particularly flinty, a child under age has no remedy, but a stony guardian may be macadamized by the Court of Chancery; that is to say, a marriage to which he objects may be ordered to take place, in spite of him. Another incapacity is want of reason in either of the parties; but if want of reason really prevented marriage from taking place, there would be an end to half the matches that are entered into.

A considerable deal of the sentiment attaching to a love affair has been smashed by the 6th and 7th of William IV. c. 85, explained by the 1st of Victoria, c. 22,—for one act is always unintelligible until another act is passed to say what it means. This statute enables a pair of ardent lovers to rush to the office of the superintendant registrar, instead of to Gretna Green; and there is no doubt that if Romeo could have availed himself of the wholesome section in the act alluded to, Juliet need not have paid a premature visit to the "tomb of all the Capulets."

Marriages could formerly only be dissolved by death or divorce; but the New Poor Law puts an end to the union between man and wife directly they enter into a parochial Union. Divorce, except in the instance just alluded to, is a luxury confined only to those who can afford to pay for it; and a husband is compelled to allow money—called alimoney—to the wife he seeks to be divorced from. Marriages, it is said, are made in Heaven, but unless the office of the registrar be a little paradise, we don't see how a marriage made before that functionary can come under the category alluded to.

A husband and wife are one in law—though there is often anything but unity in other matters. A man cannot enter into a legal agreement with his wife, but they often enter into disagreements which are thoroughly mutual. If the wife be in debt before marriage, the husband, in making love to the lady, has been actually courting the cognovits she may have entered into; and if the wife is under an obligation for which she might be legally attached, the husband finds himself the victim of an unfortunate attachment. A wife cannot be sued without the husband, unless he is dead in law; and law is really enough to be the death of any one. A husband or a wife cannot be witness for or against one another, though a wife sometimes gives evidence of the bad taste of the husband in selecting her.

A wife cannot execute a deed; which is, perhaps, the reason why Shakspeare, who was a first-rate lawyer, made Macbeth do the deed, which Lady Macbeth would have done so much better, had not a deed done by a woman been void to all intents and purposes.

By the old law, a husband might give his wife moderate correction; but it is declared in black and white, that he may not beat her black and blue, though the civil law allowed any man on whom a woman had bestowed her hand, to bestow his fists upon her at his own discretion. The common people, who are much attached to the common law, still exert the privilege of beating their wives; and a woman in the lower ranks of life, if she falls in love with a man, is liable, after marriage, to be a good deal struck by him.

Such are the chief legal effects of marriage, from which it is evident, says Brown, that the law regards the fair sex with peculiar favor; but Smith maintains that such politeness on the part of the law is like amiability from a hyæna.

BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.

The following sketch is from the New-York Mirror; to which the editor prefixes the remark that it is "a prose Poem, handed to us a few days ago, by a critical friend as a gem well worth preserving. It is a comment on toilsome acquisition, which will have a dangerous sweetness to the indolent:"

One day the Queen of Sheba gave Solomon a ring, with many score of oxen. She bade him bestow it on the wisest of his sages. So Solomon commanded his wise men to appear before him on the feast of the full moon. They came from Bethel and Dan, the court and the school of the prophets.

Then King Solomon, arrayed in the regal robes, sat on his throne, the sceptre of Israel in his right hand. The Queen of Sheba sat beside him. He commanded his sages to speak. Many opened their mouths and discoursed right eloquently. They told of many things. The eyes of the Queen shone like dewdrops which quiver at sunrise on the peach blossoms. Solomon was sad.

At last one arose of courtly mein. He told of wondrous cities in far-off lands. How the sun scalds the dew in Sahara. How it forsakes the chill north for whole months, leaving the cold moon in its place. He spoke of the fleets that go down to the sea; he told how they weave wax at Tyrus, spin gold at Ophis; of the twisted shell that comes from Oroba; and the linen in Egypt, that endures the fire. He spoke of fleets; of laws; the art that makes men happy.

"Truly, he is wise," said the King. "But let others speak."

Another came forth, he was young in years. His cheek was burning with enthusiasm. The fire of genius shone in his eye like the day star, when all the others are swallowed up in light. He spoke of the works of the great One. Told how the Cedar of Lebanon, when the sun kisses its forehead, lifts up its great arms with a shout, shaking off the feathery snow in winter, or the pearly dew of autumn, to freshen the late calma that glitters at its foot. He spoke of the elephant, the antelope, the jackal, the eagle, the mule. He knew them all. He told of the fish that make glad the waters as the season dance the frolic round about their heads. He sang, in liquid softness, of the daughters of air who melt the heaven into song; he rose to the stars; spoke of old chaos; of the world, the offering of love. He spoke of the stars; the crown; Mazzaroth, and the tall ladder Jacob saw. He sang again the star of creation.

"He is wiser than Solomon," said the King. "To him belongs the prize."

But at that moment some men, in humble garb, brought a stranger, unwillingly along. His raiment was poor, but comely, and snow white. The seal of labor was on his hand; the dust of travel covered his sandals. His beard, long and silvery, went down to his girdle; a sweet smile, like a sleeping infant's, sat, unconscious, on his lip. His eye was the angel's lamp, that burns, in still devotion, before the court of Paradise, making the ay. As he leaned on his shepherdstaff in the gay court, a blush like a girl's stole over his cheek.

"Speak," said the King.

"I have nothing to say," exclaimed the hoary man. "I know only how unwise and frail I am. I am no sage."

And Solomon's countenance rose. "By the sceptre of El-Shaddan I charge thee to speak, thou ancient man."

Then he began: "My study is myself; my acts, my sentiment. I learn how frail I am; I of myself, can know nothing. I listen to that voice within; and I know all; I can do all." Then he spoke of his glees and his glooms, his hopes; his aspirations; his faith. He spoke of nature; the modest trees; the pure golden stars. When he came to Him who is ALL IN ALL, he bowed his face and was dumb.

"Give him the ring," said Solomon. "He knows himself, he is the wisest. The spirit of the holy is in him."

"Take back the gift," said the sage, "I need it not. He that knows himself needs no reward. He knows God. He sees the All of things. Alas! I do but feebly know myself—I deserve no ring. Let me return to my home and my duty."

From the Lowell Journal.

INTERESTING FACTS—CENTRE OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a late meeting of the National Institute, as we learn from the National Intelligencer, Dr. Patterson, Director of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, read an interesting paper upon the best modes of ascertaining the centre of population of a county, or a State, or of the whole Union. He made a statement in relation to the centre of *representative* population of the United States at the date of each census, as follows:

In 1790, the centre of population was in Baltimore county, Maryland, 13 miles south of the Pennsylvania line, and 17 miles north of Baltimore; 46 miles north, 22 east, and 51 in a straight line from the city of Washington.

In 1800, it was in Carroll county, Maryland, 7 miles south of the Pennsylvania line, and 9 miles northeast of Westminster; 52 miles north, 9 east, and 53 in a straight line from Washington.

In 1816, it was in Adams county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles north of Mason and Dixon's line, and 17 west of Gettysburg; 64 miles north, 30 west, and 17 in a straight line from Washington.

In 1820, it was in the western part of Morgan county, Virginia, 10 miles west southwest of Bath, and 1 mile from the Potomac; 47 miles north, 71 west, and 86 in a straight line from Washington.

In 1830, it was in Aamyshire county, Virginia, opposite to Westport, Maryland, and 20 miles northwest from Romney, 16 miles south of the Pennsylvania line; 43 miles north, 87 west, and 117 in a straight line from Washington.

In 1840, it was in Marion county, Virginia, 23 miles south of the Pennsylvania line, and 19 miles northwest of Clarksburg, 36 miles north, 160 west, and 165 in a straight line from Washington.

The centre of *total* population in 1840, was in Harrison county, Virginia, 38 miles south of the Pennsylvania line, 5 miles due south of Clarksburg, 21 miles north, 175 west, and 177 in a straight line from Washington.

It will be seen that the centre of population has moved westward 197 miles in 50 years. The Louisville Register says: "After the next census, we can, and must have the seat of Government removed to the West." By this plan, the editor says the question of "Abolition in the District," will be got rid of; and after a few Massachusetts, New-York, Virginia, and South Carolina members have been blown up by Mississippi steam, they will *afterwards* willingly vote appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the western waters!

From the New Orleans Bee, June 7th.

WITCHCRAFT AND SUPERSTITION.

Yesterday morning about daylight, some of the butchers in the meat market of the First Municipality, out of a frolic, started a report that a "witch in the shape and form of a negro woman, had been arrested the previous night, a short distance below the city, and was then confined in the lock-up-house under the Mayor's office, and would be publicly burned in the Place d'Arms at 4 o'clock in the afternoon." They moreover averred "that she had the power of slipping out of her skin at pleasure, and could change her complexion every five minutes if she chose—and, furthermore, that at the time of her arrest, having just slipped out of her skin, some persons who had been watching her, had filled it with salt, she was unable to enter it again, and was at that time as raw as a piece of beef."

The report spread like wild-fire amongst the superstitious portion of the lower classes, and before 5 o'clock a large crowd had assembled in front of the High Constable's office, anxious to get a sight of the witch, and making inquiries as to the precise time at which the execution would take place. The crowd continued to increase until about 1 o'clock, when Captain Youenes, finding it impossible to disperse them, caused a person who had been sentenced to the work-house, to be wrapped in a blanket, and ordering a carriage to the door of his office, three of the officers of the police placed the prisoner in it, and drove off to the work-house. The crowd, believing the witch to be still confined in the "lock-up-house," returned and took up their position in the front of the doors, determined not to miss the sight at any hazard. As the hour of four approached, a large crowd assembled in Congo Square, near the Calaboose, and in the Place d'Armes; some for the purpose of witnessing the execution, and others with all due solemnity describing the manner in which the sentence was to be carried out.

The hour of six having arrived, and the crowd beginning to grow impatient at the tardiness of the officers of justice for keeping them so long in waiting to witness the *auto da fe*, a negress, dressed in white satin, and having on her head a white bonnet, with an ostrich feather, was seen standing near the church. Her peculiar appearance attracted the attention of the juvenile portion of the crowd, who raised the cry that she was the "evil one" whom they were waiting to behold. In an instant she was beset, and before the police officers, who were standing close by at the time, could rescue her, her clothes were almost torn from her body, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they succeeded in getting her inside of the High Constable's office to save her from falling a victim to superstition in this, heretofore supposed, enlightened age. Our worthy High Constable now finding himself in a worse predicament than before, ordered a carriage to one of the back doors of the City Hall, and placing the negress in it, told the driver not to spare the whip until he reached the house of her master, on Poydras-street. The moment the carriage started, the cry was raised that it contained the veritable "evil one," and it was with difficulty that the Jehu could prevent the carriage from being headed off, before he could get on headway enough to distance his enlightened pursuers.

CHINESE ADULTERATION OF GREEN TEAS.

Chemical Society.—Read: "Observations on the green teas of Commerce," by Mr. R. Warrington, on submitting a sample of green tea supposed to be spurious, and which had been seized by the Excise, to microscopic investigation, the author found that the variation of tints, which had led him to this mode of examination, was dependent on adventitious substances mechanically attached or dusted on the surface of the curled leaves. The principal part of this powder was of a white color, interspersed with particles of an orange and of a bright blue. From the abraded dust of this sample, obtained by agitation, some of these latter were separated, and proved on examination to be Prussian blue, the orange portion was apparently some vegetable color, and the white and principal part was found to contain silica, alumina, a little lime, and magnesia, and was probably Kaolin, or powdered agalmahalite, more particularly from the rubbed and prominent parts of the tea assuming a polished appearance. A great variety of other samples of teas were submitted to examination, but in all cases they were found to be faced with various substances to give to them the bloom and color which is so characteristic of the green teas of commerce. The unglazed varieties appear to have had no blueing material applied. Very high qualities of glazed teas have the facing apparently tinted of an uniform pale blue before application, while others, still of high quality, and embracing the great part of the samples examined, have both the white and blue particles very distinct, the latter varying in its quantity in the low qualities as twankay being pretty thickly powdered. When this facing was removed, the tea was found to be of a black color, but without the corrugated aspect presented by black teas ordinarily, and which evidently arises from the higher temperature to which they are subjected during the process of curing and drying. The substances separated from these green teas were sulphate of lime, a material analagous to Kaolin, and Prussian blue, together with some yellow vegetable coloring body. It is evident that the whole of these teas come to this country in a dressed or adulterated state, and the onus of this should fall on the right shoulders. The author concluded by quoting various opinions and observations of persons long resident in China, by which his investigations are satisfactorily confirmed.—*Athenæum.*

SHOOT NOT THE SQUIRRELS—THEY PLANT THE OAKS!

A correspondent of the Huntingdon "Long Islander," writes as follows:—

"In a late English work it it said, the truth that no animal is created but for some wise purpose, is beautifully illustrated in the squirrel. It is a singular, but well authenticated circumstance, that most of those oaks which are called spontaneous, are planted by the squirrel—in which way he has performed the most essential service to mankind. It is related that a person walking one day in the woods, his attention was diverted by a squirrel, who sat very composedly upon the ground. He stopped to observe his motions, and in a few moments the squirrel darted to the top a tree, beneath which he had been sitting, and in another instant, he was down, with an acorn in his mouth, and after digging a hole with his fore foot, he stooped down and deposited the acorn; then covering it, he darted up the tree again, in a moment he was down with another, which he buried in the same manner. This he continued to do so long as the observer thought proper to watch him. This industry of the little animal is directed to the purpose of securing him against want in winter; but his memory not being sufficiently retentive to enable him to remember every spot in which he deposited an acorn, he must lose many every year, which are destined to spring up at some future period, to supply the place of the parent tree, perhaps a century hence."

THE NECESSITY OF DUELLING.

To the Editor of "Punch":

I happen lately, Sir, to have seen one or two numbers of your paper, which, I am sorry to find, is taken in by some who ought to know better. You have thought proper, I perceive, to make various ridiculous remarks upon the subject of duelling, which it is not possible that you should know anything about; and by these, and by a series of impertinent caricatures, you have been striving to bring it into contempt.

I desire, Sir, that you will desist, for the future, from the absurd observations above alluded to, and turn your disrespectful pencil to some other purpose.

In the first place, let me request you to take notice that your object is perfectly understood. You wish to deprive the aristocracy of a privilege which they have enjoyed from time immemorial, and thus to efface one of the chief distinctions which separate them from shoemakers, tinkers, tailors, low writers, and that sort of people. If you expect to succeed, I assure you you are very much mistaken. Gentlemen, I can tell you, are not going to be laughed out of their principles and opinions by you.

Duelling does not concern the common people. A duel is an affair of honor; and trades-persons, workmen, and so forth, have no honor to defend. It is of no consequence to them whether they are insulted or not; and if they have disputes, these may be easily settled by their fists, or by going to law. Among them, therefore, duelling is unnecessary, and recourse to it would be a presumptuous imitation of their superiors; on which account, so far as they are concerned, it unquestionably ought not to be suffered.

Honor is that quality in one gentleman which deters another from daring to breathe a syllable against his character; and which, consequently, keeps that character unsullied. Honor, then, you will say, is ferocity. Do not be impertinent, Sir. It is proper that you should be made aware that the preservation of an unsullied character is incumbent upon every gentleman.

The imputation of falsehood or dishonesty to a gentleman, always renders it imperative that he should send a challenge. I imagine I hear you ask whether a refutation of the charge would not do as well? None of your vulgar sneering, Sir—No, it would not do as well. The gentleman owes it, as a duty, to the society to which he belongs, to go out and fight. In so doing, he asserts the principle that no gentleman can become the accuser of another, but at the risk of being shot. Whatever one gentleman may think of another, the institution of duelling tends to make him keep his thoughts to himself. In this manner are often prevented those painful exposures, which, when allowed to take place, are so highly prejudicial to the exclusive circles; and the general reputation of the world of Fashion is upheld. Again, I suppose you will have the audacity to demand whether the number of blacklegs, swindlers, seducers, and asserters of untruths, included in the Army and Navy, and the ranks of the aristocracy in general, is really so alarmingly great as to render the protection of the duelling system indispensible to the existence of that august body. I will tell you what, Sir; your plebeian insolence deserves a severe chastisement, and I have only to add that you may consider yourself horsewhipped by

Your humble servant,
Horse Guards. SABRETASH.

TEXAN REVOLUTION.

Republished (with additions) at Washington, D. C., from the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

To which is added,—

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, AND THE LATE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA—REPUBLISHED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM THE LIBERATOR. By Probus.

This is a pamphlet of about 100 large octavo pages. Only a small part consists of the republications; the additions being ten or twelve times larger than the originals. The subjects discussed, are:—

I. The history and merits of the Texan Revolution, under the following heads:

1. The perfidy of the President, and the lawless proceedings of citizens of the United States, who went to Texas "to sow a rebellion."

2. Kindness, hospitality, and generosity of the Mexicans; ingratitude and treachery of the revolutionists.

3. Pretexts of the Revolution. Under this head is a very full account of the political changes which have taken place in Mexico, and of their causes;—the working of the Federative or Federal form of Government, as compared with the Consolidated or Central, in the South American States; a comparative history of *Nullification* in Mexico and the United States; the difference between the South American Federal and Central systems substantially that between our present form of government, and the form proposed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON; the political history of the South American States, and the history and prospects of nullification in the United States, some test of the comparative value of the two systems.

4. Real Causes of the Texan Revolution.

II. The subject of the second Part, or Letter, is the design of annexing Texas to this Union, *at the first session of the next Congress.* The subdivisions of this subject are:—

1. Review of a letter (said to have been, originally, private,) of ex-Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, on the necessity of the speedy annexation of Texas.

2. The principles, speeches, reports, official correspondence, and operations of the leading and confidential friends of John Tyler, in the Cabinet, and in Congress; the alliance between them and the leading members of the democratic party for the extension and perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade, by the acquisition of Texas and California; the outrage committed by Commodore Jones in the latter province, a part, and in execution, of the secret schemes of the cabinet, and a natural result of their spirit and purposes; the ostensible reasons for that outrage examined.

3. The determination and tendency of their policy to bring about a war between the United States of the one part, and Mexico and Great Britain of the other; it being perfectly understood that the former cannot be despoiled of territory fifteen times as large as the State of New-York, and eighty times as large as Massachusetts, without war with Great Britain, as well as with her

4. The Oregon Bill, a part of the said schemes.

5. The questions of *Visitation* and *Search*, on the coast of Africa, for the arrest of slave trading pirates; the actual extent of the slave trade, and its exclusive prosecution under the American flag; the Quintuple and Ashburton Treaties, Gen. Cass's pamphlet and correspondence in France.

6. Negotiations of our government with Mexico for the cession of Texas and California, from the accession of Gen. Jackson to the present time; Character and proceedings of Messrs. Poinsett and Butler, ministers of the United States, in Mexico; suppression, and probable destruction of official documents; *corruption* brought to light; correspondence of Messrs. Webster and Thompson, with Messrs. de Bocanegra and Almonte; *mistranslations*, in our Department of State, and in our Legation at Mexico, of Mexican official documents.

APPENDIX.

1. John Quincy Adams's opinion of the conduct of our government towards Mexico, extracted from his address to his constituents, September 12, 1842.

2. Collection of Proclamations of neutrality, issued by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, and Tyler.

☞ For Sale at this Office.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Upright men shall be astonished at this, and the innocent shall stir up himself against the hypocrite.—*Job. xvii. 8.*

Abhor detraction, the sin of fallen angels, and the worst of fallen men.—*Wm. Penn.*

NARRATIVE of the Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of New-York, and their Subsequent Confirmation by the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, in the case of Isaac T. Hopper. Just published, and for sale at this office, No. 143 Nassau street, New-York; and at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Education and Industry!

THE Northampton Association of Education and Industry have appropriated a suitable tenement for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty boarding pupils. There will be members of a family, under the care of the Director of Education, assisted by his wife, and other teachers, and will be subject to the same treatment and regulations as pupils who are members of the association.—The name of the association indicates the idea of culture, towards the realization of which our efforts will be directed. Systematic, habitual industry is deemed indispensable to education, which should aim at the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual, moral, and religious tendencies in active, practical life.

We shall consider $100 a year as an equivalent for instruction and board; from which a suitable deduction will be made when a pupil comes for several years. The year will commence on the 1st of May, next, and will have no fixed and entire vacation. Pupils will be received for a year at any time.

O. MACK, *Director of Education.*

BROUGHTON MEADOWS, Northampton, April 14, 1844.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Second Edition.)

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new work on Capital Punishment. By Charles Spear. It contains a variety of thrilling and instructive anecdotes; also, all the capital offenses in every State in the Union; and a speech from O'Connell on the subject. Also, several instances of the execution of the *innocent*. Facts are drawn from history and observation, and the entire scripture ground has been examined. The work is embellished with a fine engraving. Price, 62 1-2 cents.

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE.

No. 31, North Fifth street.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard, will be issued regularly from this office, on Thursday of every week.

TERMS—the same as in New-York; i. e. $2,00 a year if paid in advance; $2,50 if not paid within six months. $10,00 in advance will pay for six copies for one year, sent to one address; and $30,00 will pay for twenty copies.

A full assortment of anti-slavery